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THE MORNING STAR.

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VOL. LXII.--NO. 21. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,566

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Vizcaya and the Oquendo are expected at the Cape Verde islands to day. —— Day and night forces at the Norfolk navy yard are rushing work —— Gen. Lee declined the reception tendered him in Washington. —— The Spanish Parliament is to be re-opened Wednesday night. —— Negotiations for the sale of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi to Spain have been suspended. ——It is reported that the two Spanish cruisers at Porto Rico sailed April 9th under secret instructions. —— Madrid newspapers regard war inevitable; the government contemplates sending a note to the Powers; a revolutionary demonstration in Valencia was dispersed by police. —— The government has purchased more vessels for the auxiliary fleet. —— Proposals for transporting troops on steamers are invited by the War Department. —— The Spanish minister at Washington has made final preparations for his departure, but will await instructions from his government. —— The flying squadron is reported by a vessel arriving at Newport News as beyond the capes, going through various squadron evolutions. ——University students at Barcelona, Spain, made a riotous demonstration against the government; but were dispersed. —— N.Y. markets: Money on call firm at 2@4 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent.; cotton steady—middling 6 3-16c.; flour was firm early but eased off near the close; wheat—spot firm; No. 2 red $1 10; corn—spot steady; No. 2 36¢c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine easy at 30½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 53 deg.; 8 P.M., 53 deg.; maximum, 64 deg.; minimum, 53 deg.; mean, 58 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 18; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.60 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm is central to-night off the Middle Atlantic coast, moving rather slowly eastward. It has been accompanied during the past twenty-four hours by moderate showers in the Ohio valley and the Atlantic coast States, from Florida to Massachusetts. The weather is generally cloudy to-night in Georgia, the Ohio valley and along the coast north of North Carolina, with rain in the northern districts. Throughout the Southern and Western districts clear weather prevails. The barometer is highest in the lower Missouri valley. It is cooler than on yesterday evening east of the Mississippi valley, the fall being ten degrees or more in the coast States. West of the Mississippi valley it is much warmer. High southwest to northwest winds have prevailed during the day in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Fair weather is indicated for this vicinity Friday, with rising temperature.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 5.7 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Fair and warmer; northwest to west winds.

Port Almanac---April 15.

Sun Rises	5.27 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.34 P. M.
Day's Length	13 H. 07 M.
High Water at Southport	3.33 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	6.03 P. M.

Rations will soon be getting scarce in Havana. Prices have doubled within the past few days.

A peruser of ancient almanacs has discovered that Noah and his family embarked in the ark on St. Patrick's day.

Pious John Wanamaker does not seem to take very kindly to Matthew S. Quay, if he is the son of a minister.

Some Chicago fishers for gudgeons caught a Michigan Schad the other day in their nets and got $1,100 out of him.

A Kansas editor accuses Mrs. Lease of "hugging a delusion." No, sir. Mary Elizabeth never hugged anything as thin as that.

Lots of counterfeit cents are in circulation. Thousands of these have been received at the Treasury Department in Washington.

A Kansas man declares that hog-bristles would make a splendid ball-proof cloth to protect our battleships. We suspect that this is a cute trick to boom the Kansas hog.

A this stage of the proceedings it would be a wise thing for the Cuban junta in New York to padlock its mouth, or delegate some level-headed fellow to do the talking for it.

The war fever was so strong with one fellow in New York that he traded his wife for a shot-gun. He was so accustomed to being blown up that he doesn't mind taking the chances.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Will it be peace or war? The adoption by the Senate of resolutions substantially the same as those passed by the House will, under international law, commit this country to a virtual declaration of war against Spain. But that is just what is needed now to bring Spain to a realization of the fact that war with the United States will be national suicide.

As soon as the resolutions for immediate armed intervention have passed both Houses of Congress, in identically the same form, they will go to the President and, presumably, be signed by him immediately. As they now stand, the House resolutions give him more latitude than do those of the Senate, and it cannot be foretold which will be ultimately adopted. In any event, however, it will be the duty of the President to notify Spain that she must withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba. This will be an ultimatum; and it remains to be seen whether or not the Pope and the six leading European powers will bring pressure on Spain strong enough to induce her to give up her sovereignty in Cuba. If she refuse to do this, then an armed demonstration by the United States will be made, and Spain will yield to the inevitable.

It is immaterial, however, how, why or when Spain concedes what the United States demands. It will be done, and there will be no actual war.

Keep cool, boys. Never mind the almost universal cry, "war is inevitable." You will witness a change of sentiment soon among those who now think war a certainty. To our mind there are insurmountable reasons why Spain must avoid real war with the United States.

We like the way they run auctions in Japan. There a fellow who wants to bid doesn't have to buck up against and jaw with some other fellow with more money than sense, for when a thing is put up to be knocked down, the would-be purchasers write their names and bids on slips of paper, which are dropped in a box, and when the box is opened the highest offer takes the goods.

A New Yorker who has been figuring on it, says we have lost in money by the war in Cuba not less than $347,000,000. Most of that might have been saved if we had recognized Cuban independence two years ago.

Francis Dohman ranks first for proficiency in the senior class of the Texas State University. He has been blind for years. We don't know whether this is saying much for Dohman or little for the other boys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Palace Bakery—Fruit.
A Boy—Wanted at Star office.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Lost—Black feather boa.
Meeting—Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. H. T. Faison, of Faison, was here yesterday.

— Mr. H. G. Conrad, of Wilson, is registered at The Orton.

— Editor H. A. Londos, of the *Chatham Record* is in the city.

— Mr. W. T. Gresham, of Wallace, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. I. J. Scott, of Rose Hill, was here on business yesterday.

— Mr. Sam'l J. Kramer, of Durham, arrived in the city last night.

— Mrs. Thomas Settle nee Miss Eliza Potter, arrived in the city last night.

— Justice James Cowan, of Castle Haynes, spent several hours in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. B. Harget, of Onslow county, was a visitor in the city yesterday

— The STAR had a pleasant call yesterday from Capt. D. J. Black, of Point Caswell.

— Mr. Edwin A. Hardin, president of the Williams Typewriter Co., of Atlanta, was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Katherine Sharp, of Portsmouth, is visiting Miss Maggie Moffitt, and will probably be here several days.

— Miss Josephine Worthington, a charming young lady from Southport, is the guest of Miss Sallie McRee, on Front street.

—Mr. J. J. Shepard, who has been sick for some time, was much better yesterday and will be able to be out in a day or two.

— Messrs. W. Buckner and J. J. Crosswell, two of the energetic route agents of the Southern Express Company, spent last night in the city.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

LOCAL DOTS.

— 'Squire Bunting yesterday dismissed a case of perjury against L. T. Smith, colored.

— The *Wilmington* carried down on yesterday a quantity of sash, doors and blinds for Sedgely Hall Club.

— W. H. Smith, colored, was placed under a thirty-days peace bond of $50 yesterday by Justice Fowler.

— Two hundred men are at work at Fort Macon, and guns will be placed as soon as positions are ready for them.

— Painters were put to work yesterday on the new fence leading from Princess street to the steps of the Opera House.

— The guests at the Bonitz House were pleasantly entertained last night with a phonographic concert by Mr. Arthur Whitney.

— Superintendent J. M. Mewbourn, of the State Penitentiary, spent several hours in the city yesterday, en route to the rice farms.

— The Register of Deeds issued a license yesterday afternoon for the marriage of a colored couple, Carter Arrington to Mary Williams.

— Passengers, who arrived here last night on the C. F. & Y. V., report a heavy snow on the mountains about Mount Airy Wednesday night.

—The regular quarterly conference of Grace Methodist Church will be held by the Presiding Elder, Rev. R. C. Beaman, next Monday night.

— The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held to-night in the office of the Merchants' Association. See ad.

— Oliver Westbrook was tried yesterday by Justice J. J. Fowler for assault and battery upon Lon Rowland. Mr. Fowler imposed a fine of $5.00 upon Westbrook.

— The schooner *City of Baltimore* arrived at Fort Caswell yesterday with a cargo of cement for use in constructing the new fortifications. She is consigned to Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

— William Johnson, colored, was acquitted yesterday of the charge of disposing of mortgaged property. The offence was alleged to have been committed last July. Justice Bunting tried the case.

— Cotton was quoted at the close of the market yesterday firm at 5⅝ cents. This was one-sixteenth less than on the day before. Rosin went off 5 cents per barrel, being quoted dull at $1.05 and $1.10.

— There were two cases disposed of in the Mayor's Court yesterday. They were both for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The offenders were Daniel Porter and W. H. McLaughlin. Each paid $5.00 and costs.

— The case against Violet Howe, colored, for disorderly conduct, has been postponed until Monday by Mayor Wright. She is the woman who was arrested by policeman George on the occasion of the fatal shooting of Richard Loftin.

— The most interesting item in the telegraphic department of the STAR this morning is the testimony of General Lee before the committee on foreign relations. He made some startling disclosures, which have not been heretofore published.

— Some splendid proofs of the photograph of the bullet in Mr. O. M. Fillyaw's hand, taken by Prof. Louis Smith Tuesday night, have been developed. They show the skeleton of the hand with the bullet about the middle of the palm against one of the principal bones. One will be placed in the Y. M. C. A.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—78 bales cotton, 1 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—68 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 22 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—4 bales cotton, 228 bbls rosin, 61 bbls tar.

Steamer W. T. Daggett—1 bale cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 9 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Schooner Gold Leaf—7 casks spirits turpentine, 61 bbls rosin.

Schooner J. D. Pigott—8 casks spirits turpentine, 65 bbls rosin.

Clarkun flat—53 bbls tar.

Total—Cotton, 151 bales; spirits turpentine, 22 casks; rosin, 385 bbls; tar, 147 bbls; crude turpentine, 13 bbls.

Prof. Smith May Come Again.

Those who were so fortunate as to have attended the able and highly interesting X-ray lecture by Prof. Louis Smith, Tuesday night, will hail with delight the announcement that he has signified to Secretary Diggs his willingness to lecture here again within the next few months. His subject, should he do so, would probably be "Is Mars Inhabited?" Prof. Smith's great ability as a lecturer was fully demonstrated to Wilmingtonians Tuesday night, and should he revisit the city he will assuredly be cordially received and liberally patronized.

Restraining Order Issued.

Judge Adams has granted at Yanceyville a restraining order against Sheriff E. Hewlett and Mr. T. B. Burnett enjoining them from selling the property of the W. & W. Railroad Company under an execution against the Wilmington and Newbern Railroad Company. A further hearing of the injunction will be given in this city Tuesday the 26th inst.

— Mr. J. S. Thomas, of Charlotte, is a guest at The Orton.

SHERIFF HEWLETT'S CASES.

Judgment in Magistrate's Court for Failure to Make Returns According to Law.

Justice J. M. McGowan yesterday disposed of three cases against Sheriff E. Hewlett for failure to make returns according to law in certain judgments against Dr. Blue Mountain Joe, the penalty for which is fixed by law at $100 in each case.

It will be remembered that on Monday at noon a motion was made by Col. Strange and A. G. Ricaud, Esq., as counsel for Sheriff Hewlett, to move the case from 'Squire McGowan's court and that the latter reserved his decision until yesterday. He ruled yesterday, that the case could not be moved from his court because the rules and procedure prescribed for ordinary civil and criminal cases do not apply to those in question. The case therefore went to trial.

John D. Bellamy, Esq., and his clerk, Mr. J. W. Sneeden, made statements as to the issuing and execution of the judgments for the failure to make proper returns of which the suits were instituted against Sheriff Hewlett. The records of Justice McGowan showing the issuing of the judgments were also introduced as evidence.

Squire McGowan made final the judgment *nisi* for $100, in each case, and defendant's counsel gave notice of an appeal to the Superior Court. It has been announced Messrs Jno. D. Bellamy and Frank McNeil were the prosecuting counsel. The judgments on which the prosecution charges the proper returns were not made are against Dr. Blue Mountain Joe in favor of H. Schwalbe, William H. Bernard and Mrs. E. D. Broyles.

Monument Unveiling.

Live Oak Camp No 6, Woodmen of the World, has about completed the arrangements for interesting exercises Sunday afternoon at the unveiling of a monument at Oakdale Cemetery to the memory of the late Geo W. Carter. At 2.45 P. M. the camp will start from its hall on Front street and march to the cemetery. The exercises will embrace quartette music by Messrs R. F. Fowler, C. H. Cooper, A. S. and H. K. Holden to organ accompaniment by Mr. Alf. Yopp. An address in keeping with the occasion will be delivered by E. S. Martin, Esq. Mr. Jos. H. Hinton will be master of ceremonies and Mr. T. R. Post will be present at the interesting occasion in his capacity as Chanceller Commander. Mr. L. L. Buttman, the energetic organizer, will also be present.

Strawberry Shipments.

The strawberry season is opening up now and good sized shipments are being taken out by the Southern Express Company daily.

Yesterday there were shipped from points between Wilmington and Goldsboro, inclusive, 266 crates, distributed as follows: 53 from Wilmington, 21 from Ashton, 118 from Rocky Point, 25 from Burgaw, 29 from Wallace, and 20 from other points. Two hundred and twenty-four packages of lettuce and other vegetables were also carried out by the Southern Express Company.

Strawberries are beginning to be grown now along the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. Yesterday fifty crates were shipped and the shipments are expected to grow considerably larger next week.

Tenders His Services.

Capt. R. P. Paddison, of Point Caswell, who is a prominent and able steamboat man, has offered his services to the government and is in receipt of a letter from the Navy Department acknowledging the receipt of his letter and thanking him cordially for the offer of his services. Capt. Paddison would be very useful to the government in the event of war, as he is well acquainted with the coast from the mouth of the Cape Fear down to Florida. His valiant services in the civil war also go to recommend him.

St. John's Easter-Egg Hunt.

From 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday a goodly company of the children of St. John's Episcopal Sunday school shared most happily the pleasures of an annual "Easter-Egg Hunt." The eggs, prettily dyed, were hidden in nooks and corners of the St. John's church and parsonage yards. After the eggs had been found ice cream and cake were served to the little folks and they spent an hour playing merry games. The event is declared by those who participated one of the most enjoyable of the many enjoyable occasions of the kind given the children by St. John's Sunday school.

The Cutter Morrill.

A private letter received day before yesterday brings the news that the United States cutter *Morrill* will in a few days be ready for war. Her battery has been strengthened by the addition of two six-pounders and two four-inch guns, the latter carrying balls weighing twenty-five or thirty pounds. The hurricane deck has been armed with four machine guns and two one-pounders. The pilot house, engine and boiler rooms, and the hull of the vessel have been armored with steel.

Account Southern Christian Church Convention, Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets Wilmington to Raleigh at rate of $6.55 for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 27th, 28th and 29th, final limit May 6th, 1898.

KILLING OF LOFTIN.

Coroner's Jury Continues Investigation of the Shooting Affair on Tuesday Last.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

The Fatal Bullet Found—The Jury Adjourned to Meet Again This Morning at 9 O'clock in the County Court House.

The coroner's jury empannelled to hear testimony of witnesses to the killing of the colored boy Richard Loftin reassembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

Frank George testified that his brother, officer W. D. George, tried to stop the women who were fighting inside the fence around the hobby horses without making an arrest. "One of them drew a knife. Then my brother arrested both the women. The crowd rushed on him saying don't let him carry her, etc., etc. My brother halloaed to me to come help him. I went up and took hold of one of the women and then the brickbats began striking around us. Shortly after I took hold of the woman one brick hit me on the point of the right shoulder and the sand was being thrown in our faces. Some colored man snatched a paling off the fence and struck my brother back of the head with it. When my brother was struck he wheeled around and struck at him with his club. We tried to go on and the bricks continued to be thrown. When we got near the corner of Fifth and Red Cross, a small crowd separated from the others and ran catercornered to our left in front of us and fired a pistol at us. We heard the ball as it passed us. My brother then shot in the direction of those who shot at us. We then came on with our prisoner. The crowd still followed and said: 'Take the d—n son of a b—'s pistol and club and kill them both.' We got near the corner of Fourth and Walnut and policeman Toomer and some one else came up. Toomer said: 'George, you have killed a man. You are a pretty looking officer, and ought to be ashamed of yourself killing people in the street this way.' My brother replied: 'If I have killed anybody, I had it to do to save my own life. My life is as sweet to me as others' is to them.' Officer Toomer followed us all the way to the City Hall, and quarrelled all the way down about it. A large crowd also followed. After the prisoner was put in the guard house, my brother surrendered to Captain Bender."

John A. Aarons, colored, testified in part:

Just as they got to a little shoe shop on Fifth and Red Cross I heard a pistol fire one time. I saw a crowd run up Red Cross street from the direction of the firing of the pistol. I went in the middle of the street near the crowd. I saw the flash of the second pistol which was near the shoe shop. When I got behind the big tree I looked and saw two men and a woman going down Red Cross toward Fourth street. There was a big crowd following the police and the woman.

J. W. Daniel testified in part as follows:

I heard the crowd yell out "Let us take her away from him, the son of a b——, they can't carry her nowhere." By this time they were across Fifth street. I saw a portion of the crowd run back and get over in the yard of St. Stephen's Church. They were apparently looking on the ground for something. I then heard the report of a pistol. At this time I was standing on the steps of Mr. Sandlin's house. When I heard the gun fire I went to the gate. After about one minute from the first firing of the pistol I heard the second shot and saw the flash. My opinion is that the flash I saw was near the north west corner of Fifth and Red Cross. I then saw a crowd gather near the middle of the crossing of Fifth and Red Cross. John Bloom and myself then went to the crowd and saw a man gape twice and die.

Louis Gardner, colored, said in part:

On Monday night between 9 and 10 o'clock two women began to fight in front of the hobby horses, on corner of Sixth and Red Cross. Police officer George arrested a woman. There was a crowd who had hold of the prisoner and were trying to pull her away from the officer. Officer George asked the crowd to stand back. The crowd began throwing sand in the officer's face and kept pulling at the prisoner. Some said [The words are the same as testified by others]. A missile was thrown by some one and struck the shoe shop. Then I heard a pistol shot and saw a man lying in the street. The first pistol shot was fired by one of the two men who had the woman under arrest. I located the second shot to be fired from the rear, the middle of the intersection of Fifth and Red Cross. I saw the man on the ground after the first shot. I tried to get to the dead man; but could not, because the crowd was gathered around him.

The essential parts of the testimony of E. O. Allen, the next witness, follows:

Near the corner of Fifth and Red Cross I met police officer George and his brother with a prisoner. A missile struck the shoe shop and then the officer pulled his pistol and fired. I went past officer to the shop. As I got to the shop on the corner I heard a second pistol fire which I located to be near the middle of the intersection of Fifth and Red Cross. The dead man was lying between the sidewalk next to the shop and the middle of the intersection of the streets. If the second shot had been fired from the crowd point blank at the police it would not have struck the dead man.

Dennis Brown testified to hearing a rock strike the shoe shop followed by the report of a pistol, upon which some one said "a man is killed." Brown said this shot sounded as if it were in front of him, as he stood at the northeast corner of Fifth and Red Cross looking towards Fourth. "When the second shot fired," he testified further, "I was standing in about the same place as before and the sound appeared to be to my left, somewhat in front of me." Brown testified to hearing three shots in all.

Riley Smith testified to hearing the rock strike the shoe shop and the crowd make threats. He also testified to hearing two pistol shots, one right at him, as he met the officer at the corner of Fifth and Red Cross streets and the other which seemed to be at point somewhat southwest from the central intersection of Fifth and Red Cross.

G. W. Mote heard two shots according to his sworn testimony. It appeared to him that the man who shot first was pointing the pistol towards the crowd near the middle of the street and that the officer turned himself partly 'round to shoot back.

The testimony of two other witnesses was heard, but presented no new points whatever.

Dr. W. D. McMillan, Superintendent of Health, who had been instructed to extract the bullet from Loftin's person, reported:

This evening I disarticulated the neck of the late Richard Loftin and found the enclosed ball lying against the odontoid process. The atlas was fractured posteriorally, medulla oblongata injured and dental process broken. WM. D. MCMILLAN,
Superintendent of Health.

The bullet is in the possession of Coroner Jacobs and will be exhibited to the jury at the proper time. As the evidence adduced yesterday showed that the fatal shot may have been fired from some other pistol than that of officer George, the size of the bullet is a matter of considerable importance.

The jury adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

"A Gilded Fool" by Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin and His Excellent Company.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin and excellent company appeared last night before a refined and highly pleased audience in his great success, "A Gilded Fool." The principal characters were in the hands of Mr. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliot, and lacked nothing of dignity and mirth. Here and everywhere the principals have quite caught the spirit of the play; none of the characters were in incompetent hands—each one sustained the role with the ease and grace of the true artists that they are. But the chief burden falls upon Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliot. Mr. Goodwin plays the character of *Chauncey Short*, the gilded fool, to perfection.

Miss Elliot's costumes are grand; she is gifted with beauty as well as being an accomplished actress. She brings to the part she portrays beauty of face and figure and natural refinement of manner. Miss Gertrude Elliot, as *Nell*, won the hearts of the audience; she bids fair to follow in the footsteps of her talented sister.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present enjoyed a rare treat. The applause was very loud and Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliot were compelled to come before the curtain several times during the performance. Mr. Goodwin has surrounded himself with actors and actresses of much ability and we think we can safely assure to him a warm reception whenever he returns.

Fort Caswell's Big Gun.

Messrs. S. H. Skinner & Son's barge, the *Louis H.*, after taking on deck the big gun and a part of the carriage at the Carolina Central wharf, was towed yesterday afternoon to the coal-shutes of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad at Point Peter to receive sixteen car-loads of crushed rock for Fort Caswell. All this material was dumped into the hold by midnight, and the barge was expected to go down to the fort at 4 o'clock this morning. Wednesday afternoon a barge with 200 tons of rubble from Mount Airy was taken down to the fort. So far ninety-two car-loads of rock of the 120 required have gone down to Caswell.

DISORDERLY CROWDS.

EDITOR STAR:—A colored man on yesterday voluntarily remarked to several gentlemen, "I was at the 'merry-go-round' last night, but left and went home, about one hour before the reported time of the killing of Loftin. I left because I thought there would be trouble, as some in the crowd were so abusive and insulting to the policeman." This colored man also said, "I would rather live under Democratic than Republican rule. The Democrats had some law and order, but now I can't walk the streets at night with my wife to church, or anywhere else, but that we are liable to insult, especially my wife, and frequently a crowd of colored boys gather at a corner and passers-by are either compelled to have a difficulty with them or go clear out in the street in order to go by them, as they take entire possession of the sidewalk."

Another colored man said he did not blame the policeman for shooting; that a few nights ago, if he had had a gun he would have shot into a crowd of colored boys who rocked him on the public streets without any provocation whatever, as he was quietly wending his way homeward; that this crowd of boys, for some time past, had been rocking persons.

LAW AND ORDER.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the STAR, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, articles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscellaneous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

The Nantucket.

A Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:

Arrangements are being made to put into immediate service the monitor *Nantucket*, which has been in use as a training ship for the North Carolina Naval Reserves for the past four years. She will be given protective armor, and high power guns will be placed in her turrets.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

Information Wanted as to General Officers of N. C. Troops in Confederate Army. The Railway Commission.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 14.

The Adjutant General yesterday received a request from the War Department for the names of all the general officers of the North Carolina troops in the Confederate army. The addresses of those officers who are living were requested. This information will be used in the publication of war records. Generals Hoke, Ransom, Kirkland, Lewis, Cox, Baker and Johnson are among the living.

The Governor may not appoint a railway commissioner to succeed Caldwell before the next session of the commission, which is the 20th. John A. Sims says the Governor has never spoken to him about a renomination.

Governor Russell asked Rowan Rogers to resign as a director of the insane asylum board, and he promptly did so. This was because he held another lucrative State office and he knew he would lose it if he incurred Executive displeasure. The Governor has a way all his own of ordering his appointees to resign and threatening them with removal if they do not carry out his wishes. Four-fifths of the capitol officers and clerks are actually afraid of the Governor. His wish is their wish. Never before has one man so dictated the actions of the officers of the State government.

THE WADESBORO BANK.

Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding the Branch of the Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro.

[*Raleigh News and Observer.*]

In the second case (State Treasurer vs. Bank of New Hanover) the Court decides that the branch bank at Wadesboro was merely an agency, and that the depositors and creditors at Wadesboro had no lien upon the funds at that point, but must share with the general creditors of the parent bank at Wilmington.

In other words, the Court holds that the relations existing between the Bank of New Hanover and the agency at Wadesboro, was that of principal and agent, and all the assets of the agency belonged to the principal, and all the debts of the agency were debts of the Bank of New Hanover.

The Bank of New Hanover was chartered by an act of the General Assembly, ratified January 12, 1872, with the usual powers of a banking corporation, and established its principal place of business at Wilmington, and agencies were established at Goldsboro, Wadesboro and Tarboro and Marion, S. C., styled respectively "The Bank of New Hanover at Goldsboro," and "The Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro," &c. Sometime since, the agencies at Goldsboro, Tarboro and Marion were discontinued, and on June 19th, 1893, the Bank of New Hanover made an assignment of all its property, "of every description whatsoever and wheresoever situate, including all that belongs or may belong to its agency or branch bank at Wadesboro."

The agency or branch bank at Wadesboro, however, made a separate assignment after the failure of the mother bank. Now the property and deposits at Wadesboro, if appropriated solely to the depositors at that point and other creditors dealing directly with the agency, would be sufficient to satisfy them in full, but if this property is placed with the other assets of the Bank of New Hanover, and the depositors and creditors dealing directly with the agency at Wadesboro, are to share generally with all the creditors of the Bank of New Hanover, the pro rata dividend will be small. Hence the effort of the Wadesboro depositors and creditors to have the assets at that point declared a trust fund for their benefit, the surplus alone, if any, to go into the assets of the Bank of New Hanover.

— Miss Lou Cooper, of Mullins, S. C., is visiting her brother, Mr. W. B. Cooper, at 211 Grace street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Boy

Who has had experience in feeding Job Presses and Ruling Machines is wanted at the
ap 14 2t STAR OFFICE.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DULY qualified as Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Bradley, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 18th day of March, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
This 17th day of March, 1898.
S. JEWETT,
mar 18 6w fr Administrator.

Mortgagee's Sale City Lots.

UNDER POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN a mortgage deed to me executed on the 22nd day of January, 1894, by M. F. Pinner and wife Mary McK. Pinner, duly registered in the Register's office of New Hanover county, in book 13, page 53, &c., I will on Monday the 2nd day of May, 1898, sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., the following described real estate, situate in said city of Wilmington, viz.: Lot 2 in block 267; one-half of lots 3 and 4, block 267; east one-half of lots 3, 4 and 5, block 271; east one-half of lot 5, block 269, and lot 6, block 300.
This 5th day April, 1898.
ap 6 4w* fr ALICE McR. VANN, Mortgagee.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

Choice Grape Fruit.

Also 50 Boxes Florida, Navel and West India

ORANGES

at New York price of $3.00 per box, or 25 and 30 cents dozen.

100 Bunches Bananas

Consigned; will sell you Friday and Saturday at 1 cent, each.

PALACE BAKERY.

ap 15 tf 17 South Second Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOTTOM FACTS

In the Maine investigation make startling News.

The bottom facts in connection with our hardware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hardware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department.

J. W. MURCHISON,
mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING.

If Alive

You cannot afford to pass my place of business without coming in to inspect my elegant line of

SHOES, HATS

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

All of which are the latest designs for this Spring. Remember no body urges to buy. All I ask is a look and be convinced that I will save you money on any article sold in my line.

A. SHRIER,
ap 13 tf 114 Market street.

There is Nothing Better Than

CUBAN BLOSSOM CIGARS,
RENOWN CIGARS,
Topical Twist Head Cigars.

Every business place in town handles these goods. Prices cheerfully sent.

We are packers of provisions and handle a complete line of Meats of every kind, including Armour & Co., Chicago.

Canned Meats,
"Shield Brand" Lard.
Compound Lard.
Pic-Nic Hams.
Regular Hams, &c., &c.

WE SELL

"Stocks" Best Flour,

"Q" "Q" "Q" "Q."

None better sold.

Vollers & Hashagen,
ap 3 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

F. T. MILLS,

Wholesale and Retailer Dealer in

HORSES AND MULES.

Constantly on hand a full line of mated teams, Roadsters, Saddlers, general purpose and Farm Horses.

Full Line of Farm and City Mules.

One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.

112 and 114 North Water St.
feb 19 tf

A Small Lot of
TROPICAL BRAND
SUGAR CURED HAMS

Just arrived, which we will close out at 10c per pound. May not have any more at this price.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 367. Fourth Street Bridge.
ap 13 tf

THREE GOOD HOUSES.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Howard Tailoring Co.
American Woolen Mills Co.,

Where Men's and Boys' Suits are made-to measure, or ready to wear. Other furnishing goods. High grades. Low prices. Fit guaranteed. Bell Phone 421.
Rev. J. R. MARSHALL, Agent,
Old Court House, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 30 5w tu fr

Printer Wanted.

A Printer (two-thirder) who is qualified to work on a morning paper may secure employment by applying at the
ap 9 3t STAR OFFICE.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES.

The following premiums are offered for the Coupons of KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP:
10 Coupons—A first quality Base Ball (for boys.)
10 Coupons—A Hardwood Ash Bat.
30 Coupons—A Catcher's Mitt—best quality.
HOLMES & WATTERS,
ap 2 tw 6 and 8 North Front street.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1898

ADDING TO THE GRAVITY.

Wednesday we wrote about the blundering in dealing with the Cuban question, and expressed the conviction that if a bold course had been pursued, and the Government had responded to the almost universal sentiment of the country and recognized either the belligerency or the independence of Cuba we would have escaped all the complications that have since arisen, and that Cuba would now be free without any further intervention by this country. Now after three years of talk that apparently meant nothing, and inaction that meant a good deal, we are confronted by the question of intervention which we cannot evade without a sacrifice of national honor, and it comes in such a shape, too, as to evoke discordant discussion in the Congress and among the people who but a short while ago were united on the question of giving freedom to Cuba.

Having failed to give Cuba either the recognition of belligerency or independence, the administration, yielding to timidity or to some other other influence unfortunately proclaimed for forcible intervention—and blundered again. Having resolved upon that as its policy it hesitated, wavered and procrastinated in announcing its policy—and blundered again, for every day it delayed after having decided upon its course was that much time given to Spain to formulate her line of action, and put herself in better shape to meet the shock of war if it came. In the light of recent events there are few intelligent people who do not see this now and do not see how Premier Sagasta has availed himself of the opportunity to secure the vantage ground in the controversy. The Philadelphia *Ledger* is a non-partisan paper, marked for the coolness and conservatism with which it discusses questions of public policy. It is not unfriendly to the administration, is not partial to the Cuban insurgents, but thus candidly criticises the course pursued by President McKinley. Referring to the possibility of the interference of European Governments it says:

"If the Administration did not feel embarrassed by the new conditions which the active interference of the six great Powers has created, it would lack intelligent appreciation of the gravity of the situation. The gratuitous interference in the political affairs of the United States by the diplomatic representatives of the chief nations of Europe is something heretofore unknown in our history, and it would probably have been averted had the Administration sent to Congress no longer ago than last Wednesday the message which was transmitted yesterday, or had it been delivered to Congress on the day originally set down for its delivery it is wholly improbable that there could have been any intervention by the European Ambassadors. The indecision of the Administration, its failure to seize the opportunity presented to state the American case against Spain to the world, and especially its prolonged inaction and silence regarding the most serious of all Spain's offences against this country, viz., the destruction of the Maine while lying in supposed security in a Spanish harbor, undoubtedly inspired the foreign Powers to effect a concert of interference in the pending contention. The Administration's earlier lack of determination, its hesitancy to act, its curious turnings and twistings, gave Europe not only the courage but the time to form a combination and to agree upon a policy of so-called friendly intervention.

The repeated failure of the Administration to keep its promise to present the American case, through Congress, to the world, now seems to have been a blunder, to which may be fairly ascribed the interference in our affairs of the Old World countries. Had a firm, decisive policy been sooner adopted by the Administration, Europe could have had no solid ground of intervention to stand upon, but the Administration had no such policy, or if it had, withheld it until yesterday, and our foreign neighbors perceiving, as everybody did, the existing indecision and the plentiful lack of resolution exhibited in inaction and silence, took advantage of conditions so favorable to Spain and so unfavorable to us. Had President McKinley sent to Congress last Wednesday, or better still, when he first promised to send it, his prudent message of yesterday, the country need not have contemplated the likelihood of hereafter having to reckon with any country or countries save Spain alone. Now it cannot be confidently assumed that the United States may not have to reckon with other Powers of Europe before the Spanish troubles are finally settled. President McKinley's conduct was unquestionably inspired by his earnest and commendable desire for peace, but it is yet to be determined that peace has been secured by it. It is possible that what he failed to do promptly and resolutely may have the consequence of national involvement with stronger nations than Spain, and in that possibility lies the gravity of the situation. The President wished to avoid the danger of war, but it has been said that 'the brave makes danger opportunity; the waverer, paltering with the chance sublime, dwarfs it to peril.' In this case there is, at least, some reason for the fear that the previous wavering policy of the Administration has given Spain, not the United States, certain vantage of the ground."

We are not disposed to underestimate the conditions that confronted Mr. McKinley, the pressure and counter-pressure that was brought to bear upon him, and how he had to meet the advocates of conflicting policies, how anxious he was to stand well with the masses and at the same time avoid antagonizing the few who were not in sympathy with the masses, but had interests of their own to look after. We understand all that and yet Mr. McKinley apparently yielded to the masses by issuing a message which he hoped would placate them, a message while appearing to be a positive was still a negative, non-committal document, which proved a disappointment and went only far enough to divide the American people, complicate the situation and add to its gravity by giving Spain the vantage ground to secure the more active sympathy of European powers, which would have been neutralized by the prompt and bold action of this Government before Spain had cunningly yielded to the concessions demanded. Having evoked Weyler's reconcentrado order, appropriated money for the relief of the reconcentrados, and permitted them to return to their fields, if they could, and having issued orders for an armistice with a view to supplementary negotiations with either the insurgents or with this Government, three of the principal causes on which intervention was urged are removed, so that the only ground left is the cessation of hostilities, which, as far as Spain is concerned, has been virtually acceded to by the royal decree of an armistice. This removes every ground for intervention alleged in the dispute, and reduces forcible intervention simply to armed invasion for the purpose of taking possession of Cuba.

This is practically what, under the circumstances, forcible intervention, such as was favored by Mr. McKinley, means, and this is precisely the view which European Governments, with the possible exception of Great Britain, will take of it, for they sympathized with Spain before, but will sympathize with her more now, because she stands in the attitude of being forced and persecuted by a stronger power, to which she has conceded everything that the stronger power asked, save the surrender of Cuba, which was not asked, but is now, after everything else has been conceded, and virtually demanded as a condition of peace. This procrastinating course has placed this country in a false and unfavorable attitude, and placed Spain in a much more favorable attitude than she was when mule-brains controlled her councils. Sagasta played his hand much better than our diplomats played theirs.

MINOR MENTION.

And now Railroad Commissioner Caldwell and Governor Russell are locking horns, with the indications that the courts will have to unlock them. Some time ago, after Mr. Caldwell "yielded to the pressure of the politicians" and voted to reduce passenger rates on the railroads, he seems to have discovered that he did an indefensible thing and made up his mind to vote to rescind that action of the commission, and feeling that he was under some obligation to the Governor for his appointment thought the proper thing to do was to tender his resignation to the Governor and leave the latter free to appoint some one would be more likely to pull in accord with him and do his bidding. He voted to rescind the action of the Commission and put the rates back where they were, and afterward, as the Governor had not appointed any one in his place, he reconsidered his tender of resignation and wrote the Governor withdrawing it. As he had relieved his conscience, and to a certain extent re-established his self-respect by undoing by a subsequent vote what he had done by a former vote "under pressure of the politicians," he concluded that he might as well hold on to his job and the emoluments, and hence withdrew his tender of resignation. But the Governor, who didn't see it in that light, took it for granted that Mr. Caldwell meant what he said, and after an exchange of letters, in which he so stated to Mr. Caldwell, informed him that he did not now regard him as a railroad commissioner, didn't recognize the propriety of his withdrawal of his tender, and that the place was now vacant, a conclusion with which Mr. Caldwell declines to coincide, and who therefore insists that he is still what he was and will so regard himself until the courts decide to the contrary. Having tendered his resignation, the presumption is or was that Mr. Caldwell meant it. As we see it, it would be much more to his credit to let it go at that. It isn't any particular business of ours, and we are not especially engaged in championing the Governor these days, but in this case we are with him and hope he will knock Caldwell clean out.

* * *

Practically speaking there is but little difference between the majority reports of the Committees on Foreign Relations of the Senate and House, on intervention in Cuba, and the minority reports. They both favor independence, the difference being that the minority reports favor immediate recognition of the Cuban Republic as now organized, that is the immediate recognition of the government established by the insurgents. One recognizes the existence of the Republic; the other goes further and recognizes not only the Republic of Cuba, but the Revolutionary government as the government both de facto and de jure—in fact and by right. Both committees took the bit in their teeth and refused to obey the lines Mr. McKinley pulled on. They ignored his wish to suppress the independence issue and let him manage the business to secure peace and a "stable" government in Cuba, which might have eventuated in a government by the Cubans or by others. This action of both Houses settles that, takes the question of independence out of the debatable column, and makes it a certainty. The motive for so phrasing the majority resolutions so as to provide for independence, but not immediate was, perhaps, to leave an opening for further negotiations by which Spain might agree upon certain conditions to recognize the independence of the island upon the payment of a sum to at least partially indemnify her for the expenses incurred in her efforts to suppress the insurrection, and perhaps also to provide some way to secure creditors who hold bonds the interest on which was paid out of Cuban revenues. If negotiations could be opened on that line it is possible that conclusions might be reached with the assent of both Cubans and Spaniards by which independence may be established without the firing of any guns by this Government, and Spain will save herself much money, much tribulation and have quite as much "honor" left as she has now.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

TWINKLINGS.

— "She has loved him silently for many years." "Heavens! What won't a woman's love accomplish?"—*Philadelphia North American.*

— "Great heavens, man! Resigned the position I got you as collector for Jones?" "You bet. Why, I owed money to most of the men he sent me to dun."

— Teacher—"What became of the children of Agamemnon?" Pupil (after mature deliberation)—"I think they're dead by this time."—*Harlem Life.*

— "That's the famous Mrs. Goitte Strong. Do you know how she made her name?" "By her novels, I suppose." "Oh, no. By marrying Mr. Goitte Strong. Her maiden name was Smith."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

— "Wasn't it awfully hard for you to give your daughter up, Mr. Smitherleigh?" "Yes, it was hard to think of it, but she's going to live in the East and I have always wanted to spend a summer down there so much."

— Domestic Needs—Husband—"Anything you want down town to-day, my dear? Shall I order some more of that self-rising flour?" Wife—"We have plenty left; but I wish you would stop at an intelligence office and order me a self-rising servant girl."—*New York Weekly.*

— "Are you not at all concerned at the fact that Spain has started a lot of ships across the Atlantic?" "No," replied the easy-going citizen. "Spain's all at sea, anyhow. I don't see why its navy shouldn't go along with the rest."—*Washington Star.*

— "A great struggle arises in a woman's mind when she is asked what her new gown cost," said the Cornfed Philosopher. "She is always in doubt whether to cut the price in halves and make you envy her the bargain, or double it and make you envy her affluence."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "Papa," said the boy, "when you say in your advertisements that your goods are acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the best, what do you mean by connoisseurs?" "A connoisseur, my boy," answered the great manufacturer, "is an eminent authority—an authority, in short, who admits that our goods are the best."—*Puck.*

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. AHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Salisbury *Sun:* Lewis Waddell, colored, of Cleveland township, the oldest man in Rowan county, died Sunday. He was 107 years old.

— Washington *Progress:* A negro by the name of Brown struck his wife twice on the head with an axe one day last week at his home near Aurora. The blows were very severe, but it is said that she will recover. Brown made his escape.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* The death of Mr. Lewis Thompson, formerly of Greene county and well known in this city, where he at one time resided, occurred in Charlotte last week. —— Some days ago we made note of the shipment of a herd of fat cattle to Philadelphia by Mr. F. K. Borden. To-day Mr. E. B. Borden shipped a large drove to the same market.

— Goldsboro *Headlight:* Several resident physicians amputated the right leg of Mr. Thomas Hill Tuesday. It failing to knit together, fear was entertained that blood poison might set in. The amputation was made below the knee, and the patient is doing as well as could be expected. —— Revenue officers captured a moonshine still in Pikeville township Tuesday night and cut it up. The distiller could not be found.

— Elizabeth City *North Carolinian:* We have interviewed a number of farmers from different parts of the county and the consensus of opinion is that the cold snap of the past week has not done any material damage to the crops. The fruit thus far is safe. —— Jerry Watters' famous "shemale" monkey, at the Park, has a boy baby. It is about the size of a rat. Its mother, in a striking manner, displays the maternal instinct in caring for it, fondling and hugging it. The little fellow is attracting a good deal of attention.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Pender is still in the lead in the shipment of early berries. Several crates were shipped last week from the different points in the county. One was shipped from Burgaw Friday, one Saturday and four Monday morning. Large shipments are expected this (Tuesday) morning and many every day this week. The recent cold wind and frost set them back about ten days but still we ship berries raised in the open air but none have been shipped so far that were raised under a canvas.

— Raleigh *News and Observer:* District Attorney Bernard brings the news from Greenville that on Monday night a number of young men were in the act of burning McKinley in effigy when an officer interfered and arrested two of the leaders, Ambrose Johnson and a man named Smith. The others engaged in the affair were not caught. Johnson and Smith have not yet been put on trial. They will be fined for violating the town ordinances, and it is just possible that they will also be indicted under the State law. Those engaged in the burning, Mr. Bernard says, do not represent either the sentiment or the best element of the people of Greenville.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Maximo Gomez evidently clings to Hon. Sam Fessenden's notion that the Lord hates a quitter. *Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Hon. Tom Platt has added his voice to those who deprecate attacks on President McKinley. Tom has evidently recovered from the celebrated attack he made while the work of electing delegates to the St. Louis convention was in progress. —*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— The Klondike rush has begun to be off. Steamers are being laid off and some are carrying 100 passengers when they expected to carry 600. This probably is only a passing reduction, as the Alaska region is sure to grow; but the first burst of fever may be over.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

—— Genearl Lee keeps up the traditions of an honored and illustrious name, and if he had lived in Sparta it need not have been said of him that his country had many a worthier son. No nation could need or deserve a worthier one. He has discharged the delicate and difficult duties of a particularly delicate and difficult post with admirable and unfailing discretion, and now that he comes back bearing a parting snub from Governor General Blanco, who declined to receive his farewell visit, he will find generous welcome and approbation awaiting him from one end of the country to the other. The grandson of Light Horse Harry in his troubled consulate was borne himself with all the gallantry of his hard-riding ancestor, and no less was expected of him.—*New York Tribune, Rep.*

NECESSITIES COSTLY.

In Paris Water Is the Most Precious and Exclusive Drink.

"Water is the most precious and exclusive drink you can order in Paris," writes Lilian Bell in a letter from the French capital to The Ladies' Home Journal. "Imagine that, you who let the water run to cool it! In Paris they actually pay for water in their houses by the quart. Artichokes and truffles and mushrooms and silk stockings and kid gloves are so cheap here that it makes you blink your eyes, but eggs and cream and milk are luxuries. Silks and velvets are bewilderingly inexpensive, but cotton stuffs are from America and are extravagances. They make them up into 'costumes' and trim them with velvet ribbon. Never by any chance could you be supposed to send cotton frocks to be washed every week. The luxury of fresh, starched muslin dresses and plenty of shirt waists is unknown.

"I never shall overcome the ecstasies of laughter which assail me when I see varieties of coal exhibited in tiny shop windows, set forth in high glass dishes, as we exploit chocolates at home. But well they may respect it, for it is really very much cheaper to freeze to death than to buy coal in Paris. The reason of all this is the city tax on every chicken, every carrot, every egg brought into Paris. Every mouthful of food is taxed. This produces an enormous revenue, and this is why the streets are so clean. It is why the asphalt is as smooth as a ballroom floor. It is why the whole of Paris is as beautiful as a dream."

Too Much Like a Pun.

"No, sir," said the Kansas editor, "your services are no longer required."

"May I venture to ask why I'm discharged?"

"You're too blamed funny. That style may do in the blasé and heartless east, but when you refer to a death in a cyclone as 'a terrible blow' to the family you overdo it out here."—Detroit News.

It is estimated that the United Kingdom produces something like 1,500,000,000 gallons of milk every year over and above what is used on the farms for rearing calves, etc.

London has an army of 100,000 pickpockets.

SAILORS' LOST ART.

NO LONGER DO THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MEN EMBROIDER TIDIES.

And They Don't Make Their Clothes Any More—When Wooden Ships Went Out, Some Queer Old Customs of the Service Disappeared With Them.

Fancy work in the navy is a lost art. It went out with the building of the new fleet. Over on the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn navy yard, on the glorious old Constitution at Portsmouth, N. H., and scattered on board ships which appear in The Naval Register as "receiving ships" or as "unserviceable" you can find gnarled and knotted old sailors who, with huge bowed spectacles and hands of curious shape, knit tidies, turn out fancy embroidered mats and will spin you interminable yarns of the time they made a tablecloth for the captain's table so many fathoms long and so many fathoms wide. He insists on making his own clothes also, as all good sailors used to do. He has a poor idea of a sailor who cannot do a piece of embroidery as neatly as my lady in her chamber.

He mourns over the degeneracy of the service, and will tell you, "In my day, sir, the cat-o'-nine tails lay alongside the Bible on the capstan every Sunday morning, and the crew were piped to prayers as regularly as to grog." He has little use for the modern sailor, and believes in the old fashioned, swearing, fighting, drinking, knock down and drag out kind, who was handy with his knife, his fists, his grog and tobacco and his needle—a curious combination, and yet one which carried the flag of the United States victorious over every sea.

Of all the accomplishments of the old time sailor that of doing fancy work was the last to be given up and to disappear forever. It went out with the boarding pike drill, which was clung to in the navy of the United States long after the navy of every other civilized nation had abandoned it as obsolete. It was ten years ago that the art of embroidery and knitting, the making of fancy mats and the art of tailoring, carried to its apotheosis, began to be dropped in the navy of the United States. New ships, with a different sort of routine work, new regulations as to clothing and shorter cruises were the causes of it.

The old sailor was "sui generis;" so is the new, but he is of different type. A navy sailor is, has been and always must be of a race apart. The sailor is born of the exigencies of the sea service, and as those exigencies change so does he. Yet in all the ages the true sailor must be a different sort of creature from a landsman.

The change from one sort of a sailor to another sort was sudden in the United States navy because the building of the new navy was a thing conceived and carried out in so short a time. In the old navy a sailor used constantly to handle the complicated mazes of the rigging of the wooden ships. His eye was trained in looking at a network of ropes to see just what function each one had in the whole scheme, and the threads stretched over a frame for making a piece of fancy work were never more complicated than the mass of ropes aloft on a full rigged man-of-war. It was a part of his trade to knot and splice (as it is to some extent now, but nothing to what it used to be), and in his leisure moments it became easy for him to make the most delicate and beautiful pieces of fancy work. Yet to a landsman it was the most incongruous thing imaginable.

The writer remembers once seeing an old sailor, hardened and seamed and bearded, the survivor of many a well fought battle of the civil war, for nearly half a century tossed about by every sea that rolls and his face furrowed by the "hard glad weather" of every clime, come into the stateroom of an officer on a man-of-war and say, in a voice that rumbled somewhere underneath the ship's keel, "Here's a pair o' tidies I made ye, sir," at the same time putting down two beautiful pieces of fancy work that would have delighted the heart of the instructors of needlework in a young ladies' boarding school. It did not seem possible that that old "Tarpaulin Jack" had made these things, but he had.

What a real sailor used most to glorify himself in was his embroidery. Sailors used to make their own clothes and embellish them with the most elaborate and beautiful needlework. Around the wide collar, at the openings of the little pockets in the breast, in the corners of the collars and on the upper part of the perfectly fitting trousers there was embroidery, fine, beautiful, ingenious in design and requiring much time, patience and skill to produce. Then the sailor made his cap, and in the center of its top he embroidered again with great beauty and profuseness. In the old days a ship would be at sea for months at a time upon occasions, and every cruise was a long one. When the routine of the ship's work was over, the sailor had plenty of time for fancy work, for spinning yarns and for singing songs of "Truxton's Victory" and "The Guerriere a Frigate Bold." Now it is a few days from port to port, and it is coal ship and clean up after it, and scour bright work all the time, when it is not drill with the guns, or torpedoes, or with some other newfangled notion about the great floating machine shop.

The modern sailor does not make his own clothes. They are supplied to him from the navy yard or by the tailor aboard ship. There can be no more fancy embroidering on his shirt, his trousers or his cap. The regulations forbid it. All must be uniform in fact as well as in name. Apprentice boys are still taught to sew at the training school, but that is all that is left to remind us of the sailor's lost art, which once flourished and blossomed on men-of-war. As they can no longer wear fancy embroidery, they have stopped doing it. As their clothes are made for them, they have lost the art of making them themselves. As they no longer have long hours of leisure for the fabrication of tablecloths, tidies and fancy mats, they no longer exercise their ingenuity and skill in those ways. The coxswain of the captain's gig may make a pretty mat out of junk for the captain to step on as he gets into the boat, but that is about all. An old officer said with a sigh the other day, "I doubt if there is a single sailor working with colored silk in the whole north Atlantic fleet today."—New York Press.

Too Much Like a Club.

"No," said Mrs. Hashcroft, "I do not attempt to make my boarding house a home for my young men. They said they would rather feel that they were at their own club. So I run it on that principle. And when I adopted the plan Mr. Mudge left."

"Didn't suit him?"

"He was well enough suited with everything except the custom I adopted of posting the names of delinquents."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Friend In Need.

A young man was tried for murder, having killed a member of a rival faction in a faction fight. The judge, reluctant to sentence him to death on account of his youth, turned to him and said, "Is there any one in court who could speak as to your character?" The youth looked round the court and then said sadly, "There is no man here, my lord, that I know." At that my grandfather chanced to walk into the grand jury gallery. He saw at once how matters stood. He called out, "You are a queer boy that don't know a friend when you see him!"

The boy was quick witted. He answered, "Oh, then, it is myself that is proud to see your honor here this day!" "Well," said the judge, "Sir Vere, since you know that boy, will you tell us what you know of him?" "I will, my lord," said my grandfather, "and what I can tell you is this: That from the very first day that ever I say him to his minute I never knew anything of him that was not good." The old tenant ended his tale by striking his hands together and exclaiming, "And he never to have clapped his eye upon the boy till this minute!" The boy escaped being hanged.—Recollections of Aubrey de Vere.

His Name For the Fire Engine.

"What be thet 'er masheen?" asked Uncle Abner of Ruralsville as he witnessed the working of a fire engine for the first time.

"Why, uncle," replied his city nephew, "that is a machine for extinguishing fires."

"Well," exclaimed the old man, "if I hedn't seed it with my own eyes I never woulder beleav'd thet pesky little teakittle could hev held so much water."—Chicago Post.

A Spin on an Ice Yacht.

The wind is strong and steady, and the boat glides faster and faster. Sharp exclamations of pleasure testify that the passengers are enjoying it. The speed increases. Before lies a field smooth as plate glass and level as a billiard table. For two miles it extends without a flaw. At its farther edge lies a tremendous crack filled with ground up ice and heaving black water. The full power of the wind strikes the white wings as the smoothest ice is reached, and the craft darts away at a tremendous pace. Faster, faster, she flies, till she is traveling faster than the wind that drives her. The air seems to be full of electric sparks; a frosty haze blurs the view; every hearer is throbbing with delight at the wild, free speed of it all. Before one has had time to think the crack seems to be rushing at the boat. A moment of intense anxiety, a catching of breaths, a wild pumping of hearts, then a shriek of excited joy. The good boat has flown the gap as a hunter clears his fence, has flung it behind her with never a rap, and is tearing away over another good bit as though she had no need to touch anything more solid than the cold, sweet air.—Outing.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

Boy Wanted.

Merchant (to applicant for position)—Are you a good penman and a good speller?

Applicant (who has recently graduated from public schools with high honors)—No, sir. I cannot spell well, neither can I write legibly, but in physiology, astronomy, geology and zoology I am an expert.

Merchant (testily to clerk in next room)—John, send in some one with a practical education.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Whole-Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7⅜
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	4	@	7¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7⅛
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5¼
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 50	@	6 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	48
Car load, in bags—White	46	@	47
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	65	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	6¾	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 75	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5⅛
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4⅞
C Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	8 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 26¼c per gallon for machine made casks and 25¾c for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market dull at $1.05 per bbl for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 ℔s.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.40 per barrel for Hard, and $1.90 for Dip.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 27¼, 26¾c; rosin steady, $1.35, $1.40; tar firm, 95 cents; crude turpentine quiet, $1.30, $1.80, $2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	22
Rosin	385
Tar	147
Crude Turpentine	13

Receipts same day last year.—19 casks spirits turpentine, 692 bbls rosin, 283 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 3-16	cts. ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	4½	" "
Low Middling	5 3-16	" "
Middling	5⅝	" "
Good Middling	5¾	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—151 bales; same day last year, 134.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN.—Firm; 47½ to 50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to $1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $3.00 to $7.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Money on call was firm at 2@4 per cent.; last loan at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, actual business in bankers' bills 483¼@483½ for demand; 479¾@480 for sixty days. Posted rates were 480½@481 and 484@484½. Commercial bills 479@479½. Silver certificates 55@56¼. Bar silver 56. Mexican dollars dull. Government bonds were quoted weak; U. S. new 4's registered 120; do. coupon, 120; U. S. 4's 108; do. coupon, 109½; U. S. 2's, 94; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼; do. 5's, coupon, 111¼. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 120; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Rosin was steady. Spirits turpentine was easy at 30½c.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—Spirits turpentine steady at 22½c, with sales of 381 casks; receipts 1,523 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,379 barrels; receipts 4,499 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The decline of yesterday was recovered on the call this morning, with the market exhibiting a healthy undertone on light Liverpool buying and a small rush of shorts to cover. The better feeling resulted chiefly from more favorable cables from the Liverpool market than had been expected and reports from Southern markets were hardening on increased demand of exporters. The close was quiet at a net gain of three points.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton was steady; middling 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; sales of 57,000 bales; April 5.93c, May 5.96c, June 5.98c, July 6.02c, August 6.04c, September 6.01c, October 6.01c, November 6.02c, December 6.04c, January 6.06c.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 400 bales; exports to the Continent 342 bales; forwarded — bales; sales 1,333 bales; sales to spinners 33 bales; stock (actual) 183,878 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 7,147 bales; exports to Great Britain 527 bales; exports to the Continent 2,463 bales; stock 719,894 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 60,672 bales; exports to Great Britain 51,348 bales; exports to France 5,386 bales; exports to the Continent 41,931 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,036,777 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,017,238 bales; exports to France 748,959 bales; exports to the Continent 2,605,207 bales.

April 14.—Galveston, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 1,146 bales; Norfolk, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 1,090 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6 3-16c, net receipts 417 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5 11-16c, net receipts 157 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 7-16c, net receipts 44 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5 9-16c, net receipts 1,653 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 3,156 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts 196 bales; Memphis, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 194 bales; Augusta, steady at 5 15-16, net receipts 196 bales; Charleston, nominal at 5⅝c, net receipts 308 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Flour was firm early but eased off near the close with wheat; winter straights $4 55@4 70. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red $1 10; options opened strong and active on bullish cables and war talk; the advance was met by heavy realizing, which continued most of the day, demoralizing prices on distant options; just at the close there was a quick rally on the reported recall of the Spanish minister; final prices were ⅛@1⅛c higher on near and ½c lower on far options; No. 2 red May closed $1 07; July closed 92¼c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 36⅝c; options opened firm with wheat, sold off under realizing, but rallied again on heavy export sales and closed partly ⅛c higher; May closed 35c; July closed 36⅛c. Oats—Spot weak; No. 2 30½; options were quiet and weaker in the absence of buyers; closed ¼c net lower; May closed 30c. Lard easy; Western steam $5 45; May $5 50; refined steady. Pork quiet; family $11 50. Butter steady; Western creamery 17@21c; do. factory 12½@16c; Elgins 21c; imitation creamery 14½@17½c; State dairy 15@19c; do creamery 17@21. Cheese was steady; large white September 7½@7¾c. Cotton seed oil quiet. Petroleum dull. Rice was steady. Cabbage quiet; Florida 75c@$1 00; Charleston and Savannah $1 00@1 25. Coffee—Spot Rio firm; No. 7 invoice 6¼c; No. 7 jobbing 7¼c; mild firm; Cordova 8¼@15c. Sugar—Raw was steady; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test 4½c; refined steady.

CHICAGO, April 14.—May wheat today closed at 111½c, the highest point for that delivery reached during the long Leiter campaign. War news and enormous sales of cash wheat caused a rapid advance in July also, but this was lost under heavy realizing and July closed unchanged. The market was a spasmodic one. Corn left off at ⅛@⅛c advance. Oats closed unchanged. Provisions showed declines at 5 to 12½c.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Cash quotations: Flour was firm, with prices 15@20c up. Wheat—No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 96@1 02½; No. 2 red $1 10@1 10½. Corn—No. 2 30¼@30½c. Oats—No. 2 26¼@27c; No. 2 white, free on board 29½; No. 3 white, free on board, 29@30¼c. Rye—No. 2 52¾c. Mess pork per bbl., $9 75@9 80. Lard, per 100 ℔s, $5 12½. Short rib sides, loose, $5 05@5 35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 62½@5 87½; Short clear sides, boxed, $5 50@5 60. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 20.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May $1 10½, 1 11½, 1 09, 1 11½; July 89⅜, 89⅜, 87½, 87⅞c; September 80¼, 80⅜, 78½, 79. Corn—May 30½, 30¼, 30¼, 30½c; July 31¼, 33, 32½, 32⅝; September 32¾, 33, 32½, 32⅝c. Oats—May 26½, 26¼, 26¼, 26¼c; July 23¼, 23⅝, 23, 23¼. Pork, per bbl.—May $9 85, 9 90, 9 77½, 9 77½; July $10 10, 10 10, 9 97½, 9 90. Lard, per 100 ℔s—May $5 17½, 5 17½, 5 12½, 5 12½; July $5 25, 5 25, 5 17½, 5 20. Ribs, per 100 ℔s.—May $5 15, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 12½; July $5 25, 5 25, 5 17½, 5 20.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour higher; Western superfine $2.70@3.10; do extra $3.40@4.00; do family $4.40@4.65; winter wheat patents $4.85@5.10; spring wheat $5.25@5.50; spring wheat straights $5.10@5.25. Wheat strong; spot and month $1.03¼@1.03½; May $1.03¼@1.04; July 91¾c asked; steamer No. 2 red $1.00@1.00¼; Southern wheat by sample $1.00@1.04; do on grade $1.00¼@1.03¼. Corn strong; spot and month 35½@35⅝c; May 35¼@35½c; June 35⅝@35⅞c; July 26c; steamer mixed 35⅛c; Southern white corn 36½c; do yellow 36c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white Western 33½@34c; No. 2 mixed do 30½c. Lettuce $1.25@1.50 per basket.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand and prices steadier. American middling fair 3 27-32d; good middling 3 19-32d; American middling 3 7-16d; low middling 3 5-16d; good ordinary 3 5-32d; ordinary 2 31-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,800 American. Receipts 29,000 bales, including 28,900 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed barely steady. American middling (l m c): April 3 24-64d buyer; April and May 3 24-64d buyer; May and June 3 24-64@3 25-64d seller; June and July 3 24-64@3 25-64d value; July and August 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyer; August and September 3 24-64@3 25-64d seller; September and October 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyer; October and November 3 23-64@3 24-64d seller; November and December 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; December and January 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; January and February 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED AT CASWELL.

Schr City of Baltimore, 298 tons, Tower, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 14, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

City of Baltimore, 298 tons, Tower, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Longfellow, 254 tons, Chase, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John H Tingue, 483 tons, Rhodes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.
Kimon (Austrian), 1,244 tons, Saha, Powers, Gibbs & Co.
Cambay (Br), 1693 tons, Rees, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Anitra (Nor), 547 tons, Simonsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Rigi (Nor), 499 tons, Sopff, Heide & Co.
Doctor Megger (Nor), 623 tons, Horn, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Veritas (Nor), 450 tons, Knudsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

BRIGS.

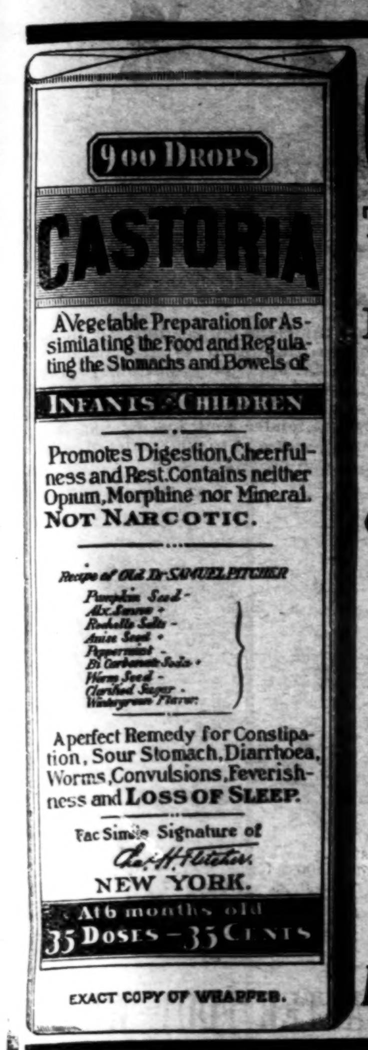
Ora (Br), 198 tons, Sprague, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BIG G — CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.



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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

An Agreeable Arrangement.

When a certain general was camping on the lower Mississippi, his negro boy, Harry, was one day asked by a friend whether the general was not terribly annoyed by mosquitoes. "No, sah!" said Harry. "In the evenin Mars George is so 'toxicated he don't mind the skeeters, and in the mornin the skeeters is so 'toxicated they don't mind Mars George."—San Fransico Argonaut.

Well Paid.

"Will you take this here woman for better or wuss an give me $2 for marryin of you?" was the unique manner in which a Georgia justice addressed a man.

"I'll take the woman, but blame me if I have the $2," replied the groom. The justice of the peace took a kiss from the bride for his fee. And it was richly worth $2 too.—Dublin (Ga.) Dispatch.

Knew He Was Not Guilty.

"Madam, your husband has been arrested for arson."

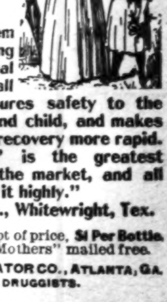
"Impossible! Why, he never started a fire in his life."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

The Normans introduced their own style of writing letters into England and, according to an edict of William the Conqueror, all legal documents were written in the Norman hand.

It is said of the great Swedish botanist and scientist Linnæus that he placed over his door the motto, "Live innocently; God is present."

In the PATHWAY

of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.



"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid. "Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly."

W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1 Per Bottle. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

je 20 tf 3u fr we

MEAT, LARD, FLOUR.

22,000 Lbls. D. S. Sides.
15,000 Lbs. Plates.
60 Bbls. Best City Mess Pork.
1,500 Lbs. Pure Leaf Lard.
1,000 Lbs. Fairbanks' Comp. Lard.
500 Bbls. Best Straight Flour.
300 Bbls. Patent Flour.

And everything in Groceries.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Water stree

P. S.—Fifty cases assorted Pic-Nic Hams.
ap 9tf

Farmers and Distiller's SUPPLIES.

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

Hoop Iron, Glue. Hay,

Corn, Oats, &c., &c.

A small consignment Yam Potatoe Slips.

HALL & PEARSALL,
mar 31 tf Wholesale Grocers.

FASHIONS CHANGE BUT POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

THE SUN WILL SHINE TOMORROW.

You'll find no help in sighing
When skies are overcast.
Sighing makes the heart more drear
And shadows longer last.
Be cheerful, and from here and there
A touch of comfort borrow.
Tomorrow will be clear and fair—
The sun will shine tomorrow.

You'll find no help in weeping
Because you tread this morn
A thorny path. Each falling tear
But adds another thorn.
Be cheerful, hopeful, and make free
Your mind from thoughts that harrow.
Tomorrow's path will smoother be.
The sun will shine tomorrow.

Oh, bear in mind, let come what may,
Or pain or care or sorrow,
The darkest day will pass away,
The sun will shine tomorrow!
—James Rowe in Good Housekeeping.

OUR LANGUAGE.

The Difference Between Its Use In England and America.

There is between England and America, both as to grammar and pronunciation, another difference, which goes deeper than mere language. Ever since the time of Noah Webster there has been, in this community, a desire to make the English language consistent with itself and employ it accordingly. There is a tendency to speak and write it on a theory, whereas in England it is spoken and written according to usage. If this usage meant, as in France, that decided and imposed by a learned body, it would be very different, but in England the usage recognized is not even that of Oxford and Cambridge, but of "society"—this being the vague name of a wholly indeterminate class, culminating in a series of princes and princesses whose parentage was not even wholly English, but half German. There is a tradition in France that the reason why the word carrosse (carriage) is masculine instead of feminine, as analogy would require, is because a little Bourbon prince, wishing to go out to drive, once called for mon carrosse.

There is no reason to think that there has been any such direct royal influence in England, but there is no doubt that what is called English society, which is the recognized standard of speech in its own country, is responsible for inelegancies and inaccuracies of speech which, if they had originated here, would very possibly have been repudiated and condemned. To say "it is him" and "different to" is as inaccurate as to say "I don't know as" or "he played some," the difference being that while a thousand teachers in our own country are trying to eradicate these last improprieties there is probably no school in England where "different to" and "it is him" are not recognized as perfectly legitimate because somebody in good society is supposed to use them. And so of pronunciation. One constantly hears well bred English people transform "Oh" into "Aouw," and "when" into "wen"—the latter being simply a more refined form of that aversion to the h which is seen at its extreme in Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins.

To sum it all up, the besetting sin of Americans lies in holding a too finical and pedantic mode of speech, and paying too little regard to mere usage, while to English people usage—meaning social or fashionable usage—is everything and the consistency of the language nothing.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

A SHIP'S MACHINERY.

Eighty-six Steam Engines In One of the Big Cruisers.

In a warship like the Massachusetts of the United States navy there are altogether 86 steam engines, big and little, in the equipment, and many of these engines have double steam cylinders—in fact, there are no less than 158 steam cylinders all told.

With so many engines to be supplied with steam, it is very apparent that the matter of economy should be carefully studied. This subject has been looked into more or less, but it has been found that to compound the engines of many of the auxiliaries would add still more to the complication, to say nothing about additional weight and space. Then, again, many of the auxiliaries are only occasionally brought into use. However, there is no doubt that as great a stride will be made in the near future in steam economy for the auxiliary engines as has been done with the main engines.

Although the power of all the auxiliaries on the trial trip of the Massachusetts averaged only about 2¾ per cent of the indicated horsepower of the main engine, the actual amount of steam used by those auxiliaries was no doubt anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent of all the steam generated. On the trial trip referred to the main engines and the auxiliaries in use developed the following powers: Main engines, 10,128 indicated horsepower; air pumps, 12¾ indicated horsepower, or about one-eighth of 1 per cent of the power of the main engines; circulating pumps, 86½ indicated horsepower, or about one-third of 1 per cent; feed pumps, 64 indicated horsepower, or about two-thirds of 1 per cent; forced draft blowers, 107 indicated horsepower, or about 1 per cent; other auxiliaries, 45 indicated horsepower, or about one-half of 1 per cent. The total of all the auxiliaries was 275 indicated horsepower, or as above stated, about 2¾ per cent of the indicated horsepower of the main engines. This certainly shows that there is an opportunity for the designers of the different auxiliaries to try and see if some of this steam cannot be saved.—Cassier's Magazine.

The French.

The French were first mentioned as the Franks, a tribe of warlike Germans, in the northwestern part of the region now known as Prussia. They came into notice about 240 A. D., and with other German tribes invaded the Roman empire in the fifth century and settled in the country now known as France. The word Frank, or Frankman, means freeman. After their conquest of Gaul they named the country Frankenric, or Frank's kingdom

BEE MOUNTAIN.

A Crevasse Filled With Honey and Occupied by Snakes.

About 20 miles from Cleburne on the Brazos river is Bee mountain. On one side it rises several hundred feet above the country around and the other fronts the river and rises perpendicularly for 800 feet. On the perpendicular side are several crevasses or caves, in which places are millions of bees and tons upon tons of honey. It is impossible to scale the dizzy heights from below, although the rocks are worn-out places that look as if steps had been made to climb this mountain ages and ages ago, and it is believed by some that aborigines scaled this cliff to procure honey for their primitive meals.

Within the memory of man, however, parties have been daring enough to have themselves suspended with a rope and let down to where the bees enter the rocky bluff, and the tales they told of the vast amount of honey would sound like a story from the "Arabian Nights."

One man, a cowboy, who worked on the old Abe Wilson ranch, which was quite famous here in an early day, had the temerity to have some of his colaborers let him down with a rope. Where the bees entered, he said, the crevasses were not large enough for a man to enter, but a little south of that point was a hole about 4 feet high and 8 or 10 feet wide, which he entered. What he saw simply struck him dumb with amazement. There, hanging from the top of the cave, which seemed to extend for a quarter of a mile back, were great combs of honey 20 or 30 feet long and from 4 to 6 feet wide. They looked like a great lot of fine silk lace curtains hanging in some grand old hallway. The humming of the bees sounded like the noise of many spindles in a great factory. He had a hunting knife with him and sliced off a piece of the honey and ate it, and was just about to slice off more to bring to his companions on the mountain above, who were waiting to pull him up, when his attention was drawn to another direction. On listening closely he detected a hissing sound and one unlike that made by the bees. Presently, from the direction from whence the sound proceeded, he saw at least 100 serpents coming toward him, their little beadlike eyes shining in the glare of the torch he carried. To use a street phrase, he "tore out," leaving his hunting knife and this Klondike of honey behind.

When his friends had pulled him up, he had fainted from the fright. When he recovered, he told them what he had seen. At first they laughed at him, but finally it became an accepted fact that in Bee mountain there are tons of honey, but no one since that time has ever been reckless enough to venture in that cave, where not only millions of bees and tons of honey are to be found, but where a den of serpents greets the intruder. Alderman Tom Childress has a summer home which adjoins this mountain, and is going to tunnel into the side of it and try to arrange to exterminate the serpents and have this wonder to exhibit to his friends.—Galveston News.

CWI-NAIN AND OTHERS.

The Philologist With an Attack of Malaria and the Intellectual Drug Clerk.

The philologist had an attack of malaria. He went to the intellectual drug clerk and remarked:

"Will you kindly put me up ten five grain pills of cwi-nain?"

The drug clerk, with the nonchalant confidence of his kind, answered:

"Ten five grain pills of ki-nin? Certainly."

"No; not ki-nin," said the philologist, "but cwai-neen."

"I thought you said cwi-nain."

"No. You misunderstood me. I said cwin-in," answered the philologist.

"Ah! I stand corrected. We have been in the habit of calling it ki-nin among the profession."

"Have you? When I went to school, the proper pronunciation was cwai-nain, or it may have been cwi-nine."

The intellectual drug clerk looked puzzled. He apparently suspected that he was being guyed. He attempted to create a diversion by suggesting that the philologist might find the—ah—the—ki-nin—more effective in the form of capsules. The philologist said:

"I have been in the habit of taking my cwin-ain in the form of pills."

"You may have it any way you like, professor, and you may call it whatever you please," said the drug clerk as he bowed with an expression that indicated that he felt himself somewhat crushed.

"Well, I'll call it cwin-ain. But you can call it almost any old thing and you will be pretty sure to be right, according to somebody who has made a dictionary in the last 50 years. If it works in as many different ways as it is pronounced, I will either be killed or cured before morning."

Then the philologist laughed and said, "It's a great word," and the drug clerk murmured, "And a great medicine." Later they were seen behind the prescription desk discussing something that usually is absorbed with quinine and is generally pronounced excellent.—New York Sun.

Michigan's "Jag Act."

"The laws that are passed by some of our state legislatures are absurd and puerile in the extreme," said Mr. C. L. Milhous. "In Michigan there is a statute known in the cities as the 'jag act,' under the sweeping provisions of which an officious policeman can bring almost anybody before the local courts. It mixes up all sorts of offenses in a way that would be ludicrous if it were not harmful. A man, for instance, who threatens to leave his wife and children is, by the act, a disorderly person and subject to arrest; so also is an innocent exhibitor of a Punch and Judy show, or a rope or wire dance performer, or the giver of a drink to a friend who has already had perhaps a few smiles too many.

"The trouble with a law like this, which the supreme court of the state has declared constitutional, is that it may easily become an instrument of persecution. It may be employed as a dragnet to enmesh respectable citizens who thoughtlessly violate some of its provisions. Domestic infelicity might cause a man while in bad humor to threaten to abandon his home, though he really cherishes no such purpose. My theory is that legislation intended to regulate the morals of a people is out of place in the closing years of the nineteenth century."—Washington Post.

Few seem to doubt for a moment that contentment is the cause of happiness. Yet the inverse is true. We are contented because we are happy, not happy because we are contented.

There's lots of religion in a beefsteak if you give it to the right man at the right time, says Jerry McCauley.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. —W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.†

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000.

EASTER EGG DYES,

FLOWER SEEDS,

NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
mar 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th-9th, with final limit of fifteen days.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th-19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th-19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.

For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
ap 8 tf Portsmouth, Va.

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation

Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf

Seed Peas.

300 Bushels Cow Peas.
200 Bundles Hoop Iron.
75 Bundles Rivets.
25 Barrels Glue.
10 Bales Batting.
400 Bales Hay.
850 Bushels Corn.
50 Bags Dried Apples.
10 Boxes Dried Peaches.
900 Barrels Wheat Flour.

Our ticket: Sell goods for what they are; never mix Meal and Flour

W. B. COOPER,
ap 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.

1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.
500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.
100 Barrels Molasses all grades
50 Barrels Cider.
100 Cases Star Lye.
200 Bags Coffee.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
mar 16 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts
de 8 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co

No. 9 North Front Street.

New Spring Dress Goods,

ORGANDIES, SILKS, WHITE GOODS AND

FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We have just received a large assortment of

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Underwear, Fans and Jewel Belts.

New Mattings, Window Shades, Trunks and Floor Oil Cloth.

Wear W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

ap 10 tf

TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

mar 18 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Watar is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
mar 15 tf West End, Moore County, N. C.

Save Something Every Week

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAPITAL $25,000. SURPLUS $10,000.

We want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 o'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. ap 8 tf

Capital $125,000. Surplus and Profits $75,000.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Makes a specialty of supplying all customers desiring to borrow on good security, at lowest rates. No interest paid on deposits. Safety deposit boxes to rent at from $4 to $8 per annum. We study the interest of our customers and solicit your account.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice-President. LEE H. BATTLE, Cashier.

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J. W. NORWOOD, D. L. GORE, S. P. McNAIR, SAM'L BEAR, Jr.
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H. L. VOLLERS, P. L. BRIDGERS, G. A. NORWOOD. ap 16 tf

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

The Report From the Maine"

Has been received and the committee recommend that the "Boys" get their hair cut short and their whiskers amputated. We are fixed for you. Come down and let us fix you up according to the regulations.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT, Barber,
mar 27 tf 11 South Front St.

SEABOARD AIR LINE VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:26 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:28 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:00 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:05 p. m., Hamlet 11:23 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 3:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:20 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect April 10th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 P. M
Leave Greensboro	12 17 "
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 26 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

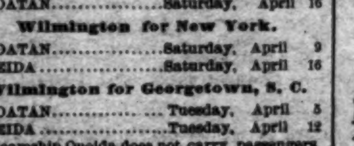
CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
ap 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA ..... Saturday, April 9
CROATAN ..... Saturday, April 16

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN ..... Saturday, April 9
ONEIDA ..... Saturday, April 16

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN ..... Tuesday, April 5
ONEIDA ..... Tuesday, April 12

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

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THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
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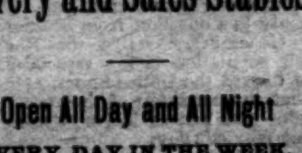

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect April 10, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.00 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.04 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:55 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:42 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 4.43 p. m., Petersburg 6:22 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2:03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourn 5:41 p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:10 p. m., Columbia 10:30 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:38 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:05 p. m., Wilson 2:27 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:11 p. m., Magnolia 4:24 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:30 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:27 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 6.45 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:00 p. m., Denmark 4:47 p. m., Sumter 8:12 a. m., Florence 9:38 a. m., Marion 10:36 a. m., Chadbourn 11:38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday. 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 12:08 a. m.; arrive Conway 1:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:45 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:35 p. m., Manning 7:04 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:43 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:28 a. m., Cheraw 11:40 a. m., Wadesboro 12:35 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:00 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.25 p. m., Hartsville 9:20 p. m., Bennettsville 9:21 p. m., Gibson 9:45 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:27 a. m., Hartsville 11:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m., Bennettsville 6:59 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:50 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:45 a. m.; leave Darlington 8:55 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:29 p. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8:15 a. m., Darlington 9.00 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:15 p. m., 11:16 p. m.; arrive Selma 3.15 p. m., Smithfield 3:23 p. m., Dunn 4:09 p. m., Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:18 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 a. m., Fayetteville 12:18 p. m., 10:19 p. m., Dunn 1:01 p. m., Smithfield 1:30 p. m., Selma 1:47 p. m.; arrive Wilson 2:35 p. m., 12:09 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:47 p. m., Creston 5:43 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

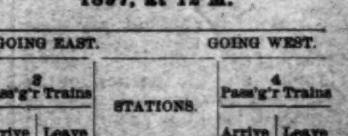
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager ap 10 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

The Morning Star.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1898

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

More Vessels Purchased by the United States Government—The Mosquito Fleet Fitting Out for Service.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The naval auxiliary board made a final inspection of the Morgan liner El Rio today and completed the arrangements for purchase. As the board left her the lines were cast off and she started for Newport News, where she will receive her armament. She will be called the Yosemite. The Standard Oil Co.'s tug Hercules was also purchased to-day and will be sent immediately to Port Royal for regular tug duty.

El Rio, or Yosemite, is the finest ship of the Morgan line. She is built of steel, 4,660 tons burden, 380 feet long, 40 feet beam, 24 feet deep, of 3,600 horse power, and was built in 1892 at Newport News. It is said that her armament, which will consist mainly of five-inch guns, can be installed in two or three weeks. The price paid for the vessel cannot be ascertained, but it is said to be not far from $500,000.

The fitting out of the mosquito fleet goes on at the Brooklyn navy yard day and night, and to-day the Uncas and Hampatuck sailed for Norfolk, Va., where they will coal and afterward join the squadron in Southern waters. On board of each there are supplies for the big warships, and ammunition is one of the most complete commodities.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The most pronounced development in the Navy Department to-day was the issuance of an order prohibiting the giving out of movements of vessels.

One more auxiliary cruiser was purchased to-day, the steamer Venezuela, of the Red D Line. She will immediately be sent to a shipyard for refitting. Secretary Long stated at the close of office hours to-day that the steamships Paris and New York had not yet passed into the possession of the Department. It is understood, however, that as soon as the question of terms can be settled these vessels will be placed on the naval list along with the St. Louis and St. Paul of the same line. It is also stated that negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Holland submarine boat Plunger.

SAGACIOUS SAGASTA.

Says His Government is Absolutely Resolved Not to Provoke Hostilities With the United States.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, says:

"I have just had a conversation with Senor Sagasta, who assured me that the Government was absolutely resolved not to provoke hostilities with America. He added: "I should be extremely sorry were the country to lose its present self-possession because of the incessant menaces addressed to us by the United States. We are striving with all our might to suppress the national excitement."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "The vote in the American House of Representatives is universally regarded here as rendering war inevitable. It is asserted on good authority that the European Powers have no intention of making any further attempts at joint mediation. The Krupps will arm the Columbia and the Normannia."

"It is reported at Kiel that negotiations are afoot between the United States and Japan, Chile, Argentina and the Netherlands for the purchase of cruisers."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says: "Several European powers, including Austria, are reported to have advised Spain to declare war, because further delay or concessions would be likely to provoke a revolution."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Post*, telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says:

"The Queen-regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dinity."

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Indignation at Gen. Lee's Statement Concerning the Destruction of the Maine.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, April 14, 1 P. M—The interruption in the cable service and the fact that no dispatches were received for a time caused extravagant rumors, utterly without foundation, to be circulated.

About 5 o'clock this evening *La Lucha* published an extra, which was eagerly snatched up from the newsvenders. The extra contained General Lee's declarations at Washington that the Spaniards exploded the Maine. The news that he had made this statement produced great indignation the public commenting upon it in the streets, stores and cafes and condemning General Lee's conduct in various ways. There was considerable indignation but no disorder, nor is there any fear that existing order will be disturbed.

Dispatches from Madrid say that the government is taking an energetic attitude, and the intelligence gratifies public opinion here. The news of the armistice has now reached many of the insurgent localities and it is said insurgents have been seen in the distance near Guanabacoa and Marianao with white flags.

AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Day and Night Forces Employed on Rush Work.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., April 14.—The powerful ocean tugs Tecumseh and Osceola, recently purchased by the Navy Department, arrived at the navy yard to-day and will at once be converted into gunboats. The cruiser Newark will have a coating of cement placed over her entire hull.

Day and night forces are employed at the yard on rush work and a large force at the government magazine is loading shells and otherwise preparing ammunition.

SPRING HUMORS, boils, pimples, sores and all eruptions are promptly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood, eradicating every trace of scrofula.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25c. †

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL LEE.

Startling Disclosures as to the Destruction of the Battleship Maine.

SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTION.

A Vote Not Likely to be Taken Before Saturday—It is Believed That the House Proposition Will Win in Conference.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban question centered at the Senate wing of the Capitol to-day, where the resolutions reported yesterday by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations were under consideration. The most significant event of the day was an attempt to fix a vote, and the failure to do so on account of the desire of many Senators to debate the resolution at considerable length.

All day long conferences of Senators were held, looking to a possible agreement upon the form of a resolution to be sent to the President. Great efforts were made for the House resolution, which was known to be satisfactory to the President and which was supported by the conservative Senators. It is not believed that the House resolutions can pass the Senate and the prospects are that the committee resolution will have an amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba before it is passed, the friends of recognition claiming a clear majority for it. The conservative Senators believe the House proposition will win in conference, the impression being that the House will refuse to yield, and in order to prevent further delay the friends of Cuba in the Senate will accept the House proposition.

When the Senate adjourned tonight, Senator Davis, in charge of the resolution, repeated his intention to ask the Senate to sit continuously after the beginning of the session tomorrow, unless an agreement to fix a time for a vote can be secured. "I see no other way of bringing the matter to an issue," he said. "I of course, do not enjoy night sessions any more than other Senators but I appreciate the importance of getting the speeches off and of securing a vote at the earliest possible hour."

Anxious as Senator Davis and others of his mind are for a speedy vote, the indications are for considerable delay. The Vice President already has received requests from about twenty Senators for recognition to speak and others are expected to make similar application. All these insist that they have no intention of speaking for the purpose of causing delay, but nevertheless they will consume many hours of time. It would seem now that even in case of a continuous session a vote would not be probable before Saturday.

General Lee's Testimony.

The testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba, was made public today. The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul General Lee on the 12th instant, in which he said that he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of Havana harbor by Morro Castle within the past two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switch-board is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities. He also stated that he had no reason to suspect that the harbor was mined before the blowing up of the Maine. General Lee stated that he thought

The Weyler Letter.

(the Maine letter,) was a correct copy of the genuine letter. He had information of a telegram from General Weyler to Eva Canal, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler, and also to Senor Gusman, which read: "Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of February 18th."

General Lee said that this telegram had never before been published and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence ot the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

The Explosion of the Maine.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, General Lee said he was satisfied that the explosion was from the outside and that it was caused by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal. He did not think General Blanco had anything to do with it.

General Lee said that he had seen a copy of a telegram from Admiral Manterolla, dated in Havana, prior to the explosion of the Maine to the Spanish commissioner in London, asking the commissioner to hurry up the electrical cables. "Whether that referred to wire for submarine mines or torpedoes I do not know," he continued. "I tried to ascertain if any wire or electrical cables had arrived here, but they came on Spanish ships, and I could not find out."

General Lee said that this testimony in regard to Manterolla, and also that with reference to the Weyler telegram, had been furnished to the Court of Inquiry which investigated the Maine disaster, but had not been sent to Congress nor published because of a request of his made to the State Department not to make them public, "as I was afraid the Spanish papers there would re-publish it and they would probably kill the man that gave it to me."

Continuing his testimony, General Lee said he had made inquiries and ascertained that none of the electric lights of the city went out at the time of the explosion. He also had heard that some of the Spanish officers celebrated the blowing up of the battleship by drinking champagne.

In reply to a question from Senator Gray, General Lee stated that the Spanish population is not especially hostile toward the United States. He said that the condition of the reconcentrados was just as bad now as in General Weyler's day.

In regard to the cessation of hostilities, General Lee thought the armistice amounted to practically nothing. He did not think the insurgents would pay any attention to it. General Lee stated that provisions were scarce in Havana, and he thought that in case of a blockade the town would surrender in a short while. The insurgents also were living from hand to mouth. General Lee said that he had expended all but about $5,000 of the $50,000 appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba.

He described the condition of the Spanish soldiers in the island as being very bad, and said that if Spain has really appropriated $600,000 for the sustenance of the reconcentrados, those people would get but very little of it, but he did not believe they had appropriated anything of the kind. He did not think that there was the slightest possibility of Spain conquering the insurgents and restoring peace in the island. A number of American citizens are still there, he said, for whom active steps will have to be taken, as they are suffering and starving. General Lee said that the same condition of things existed when President Cleveland first sent him to Havana, and that he had so reported. Continuing he said: "If I had to write that report over I would not dot an 'i' or cross a 't', although I have been there two years since then."

The Insurgent Government.

Concerning the insurgent government, General Lee said he had never thought that the insurgents had anything except the skeleton form of a government—a moving capital.

General Lee said that when he left Havana the Spanish troops had not been paid for about nine months nor had the Spanish officers for about four months He thought that an American army of occupation could go into the island with safety now.

Admiral John Irwin, a torpedo expert, appeared before the committee on the second instant. He is familiar with Havana harbor and said in effect, the fact that there were no dead fish the day after the explosion was not surprising, as there were no fish there. Captain Sigsbee, the commander of the Maine was examined March 31st. He repeated his opinion that the Maine was destroyed by a mine, either temporary or permanent.

In reply to a question, Captain Sigsbee said he thought it possible that the explosion could have occurred without the knowledge of the higher officials. He said that the examination made by the Spanish board was absurd as compared with that of the American board.

Commander Bradford,

torpedo expert, stationed at Newport, was before the committee on March 30th and was asked to state the danger from the Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. He said he was not impressed as many naval officers were with the dangerous character of these boats. In his opinion their chief value is in preventing blockades, if in ports where such attempts are being made.

Commander Bradford, in answer to a question, said it would be an important advantage in case of war to dispose of the flotilla before it reached Havana.

AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

A Movement to Secure Joint Action of the European Powers in the Interests of Peace.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was learned to-night in high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had begun between the European capitals with a view to making strong representations on the Spanish American situation. In the same connection an informal meeting of the ambassadors and ministers in this city of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign establishments received cable advices from their governments to-night as to the opening of the exchange of notes. It is understood that the present movement is not of the same mild character as the former one. Simultaneous with the opening of the exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another appeal to the great powers of Europe. It is understood that this appeal is initiatory to the concerted action of the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration. It is said that Spain's appeal will recite her grievances against the United States, stating in detail the many concessions she has made and pointing out that it was in response to the urgent representation of the six joint powers that the last concession of an armistice was granted.

If the Powers determine to act, their influence will be particularly directed toward inducing the United States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the armistice recently proclaimed. The present movement contemplates that the influence shall be exerted at Washington rather than at Madrid, as it is the common belief in diplomatic quarters that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concessions. There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expected to be an assertion of all the moral influence of the Powers in checking tendencies which, it is believed, will lead to war.

Up to a late hour to-night word had not been received at the various foreign establishments that any common basis of joint action had been reached, although it was the general impression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common ground in view of the prevailing sentiment abroad. It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid exerting strong influence on the United States. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent, as she was in the former case. Whether all of the six great powers are ready to join in the movement is in doubt, and without this united action, it is felt the force of such influence wolud be lost.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE

Declined the Honor of a Reception Tendered Him in Washington.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General Fitzhugh Lee to-day declined the honor of a reception tendered him. When the committee waited upon him to-day to receive his final decision he started his speech of declination in a characteristic manner. "Look here, boys," he said in a matter-of-fact tone, "I have not done a thing that either one of you, or any American citizen, would not have done, and I don't see why there should be any fuss made about it. Now, I don't want you to think I'm ungrateful, for I am not; but I have studied over the matter and I feel satisfied that it would be better not to have the reception. I don't for an instant want anybody to think that I wish to put myself forward, and I must decline your most kind offer."

One of General Lee's most intimate friends said that one reason for his not wanting the reception was that he recognized the fact that he occupied an official position and felt a hesitancy in accepting any formal demonstration on this account.

It is said that all American officers on furlough in Europe have been ordered home forthwith.

PITCHER'S
CASTORIA
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT
Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

ACTION DELAYED IN THE SENATE.

Resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations Under Discussion.

MORE SPEECHES TO COME.

The Question Whether Resolutions Shall Recognize Independence of Cuba or Simply Declare for Intervention.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The attention of the civilized world is focused upon the Senate of the United States. Upon its action probably depends the momentous question of war between this country and Spain.

The action of the House of Representatives yesterday in adopting resolutions looking to armed intervention in the Cuban rebellion transferred the centre of interest and attraction from one wing of the great marble Capitol to the other. Upon the Senate, therefore, as was iterated and reiterated on the floor to-day, rests the responsibility for delay of action.

For more than six hours this afternoon the Senate had the resolutions proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations under consideration. The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences among those who spoke. All were in favor of action in some form by the government of the United States. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention, with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people.

The speeches were interspersed with sharp and spontaneous colloquys, some voiced in intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the applause, both on the floor and in the galleries, was tumultuous and the Vice President was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstrations were under the rules permitted.

Within a few minutes of adjournment a genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the Vice President to subdue the applause induced by the effort made to prolong the session until a vote could be taken. Vice President Hobart directly addressed the galleries and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every Senator was on his feet, and the main aisle in front of the President's desk was crowded with Senators.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, was the first speaker. He sharply criticised the administration for its "vacillating and irresolute, cowardly and pusillanimous policy" pursued by it in the Cuban question. He said that the developments of the past few weeks had shaken his faith in those who had the President's ear and confidence. Mr. Turner declared himself strongly in favor of the resolution presented by the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He declared that the same malevolent influences which had paralyzed the Executive and almost caused the people to revolt, were still at work. If these influences should succeed, the whole country would know the disgraceful story and the nation would be shamed.

Mr. Turner maintained that Congress could not delegate to the President the power to make war. After vehemently attacking the President for the delays which had occurred in the sending of his message to Congress, Mr. Turner charged that the delay last week was not due to the request of General Lee, but to the fact that Archbishop Ireland had cabled to the vatican in the hope that the holy father might be able to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The President was waiting upon the Pope's action, taken to secure that which American diplomacy had failed to obtain. Mr. Turner ridiculed the diplomatic negotiations of the administration and demanded to know whether Congress wanted more of it. He declared the State Department, even with the support of the department of justice, was weak and unavailing.

When the venerable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, arose to follow Mr. Turner there was a visible stir in the audience, for the conservatism of the Senator from Massachusetts is well known. His first sentence fell from his lips slowly and distinctly and showed that he was for peace if peace could be had. Mr. Hoar said that in case of war we could count upon many disasters like that of the Maine and a great increase of the public debt. He spoke of the sympathy of England at the present crisis, saying that it might be needed before long and that it was not wise to reject it.

Mr. Turpie, Indiana, followed Mr. Hoar in a speech for the recognition of the Cuban republic. He thought the people of Cuba had earned nationality. If recognized as a nation it would rest with them to do as they might please with the Cuban debt.

Mr. Gray followed Mr. Turpie, saying that he would not consider such inconceivably low considerations as to who should own or pay the Spanish bonds. He was here, he said, not to support a Republican President but to support an American President. He would support the committee resolutions if the Frye resolution could not be taken up. He thought the Frye resolution better represented the sentiment of the country.

Mr. Daniel interrupted Mr. Gray while he spoke of the committee resolution with the remark that his words implied motives on the part of other members of the committee less high than his own. The Virginia Senator manifested some feeling but Mr. Gray declared he had no such intention.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in a brief statement, said he thought the time had now come for him to ask the Senate, owing to the exigencies of the situation, to limit the debate in progress. He asked, therefore, unanimous consent that the debate close at 5 o'clock to-morrow and at that time a vote be taken upon pending resolutions. Objection was made by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia.

Mr. Teller suggested that the debate from now on be limited to speeches of fifteen minutes duration. "I object," again shouted Mr. Daniel.

Mr. Davis then made the request that a vote be taken at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

Mr. Allison, Iowa, said that was agreeable to him and suggested that the last four hours be devoted to speeches not exceeding fifteen minutes.

Again Mr. Daniel objected.

Mr. Caffery said that no good interests could be subserved by hasty action. There could be no relief that would be substantial given to the reconcentrados, who were the worst sufferers by the Cuban struggle.

"Those poor people," interjected Mr. Morgan, Alabama, "are now dying at the rate of a thousand a day while we are inactive."

Mr. Frye, of Maine, gaining recognition of the President, said: "I will answer the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Caffery) and will tell him what relief can be given to the reconcentrados. The pathways from the United States to the island of Cuba will be opened by our ships of war, and following in those pathways will go the vessels of peace, loaded with food and provisions for the starving people of Cuba which will be distributed among them for their relief instantly upon landing on the island." [Tremendous applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Davis finally gave notice that he would ask for a continuous session to-morrow, and moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock. His motion prevailed, 32 to 23, and at 6.15 the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The session of the House to-day was dull and absolutely devoid of interest. The galleries and the floor were almost deserted. About a dozen bills were passed. All of them were of minor importance except the Curtis bill to settle the vexed question of title to the Indian lands in the Indian Territory. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

FOR TRANSPORTING TROOPS.

Government Invites Proposals for Charter of Coast Steamers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Secretary of War to-day authorized Quartermaster General Ludington to invite companies operating steamship lines along the coast to submit proposals for charter to the government of their vessels for use in transporting troops, munitions of war, supplies, etc. These companies include the Old Dominion, the Plant line and others. As the Plant Company runs a line of steamers to Cuba this would seem to indicate that the government contemplates transporting troops and munitions of war to the island in the event of hostilities.

WARM WIRELETS.

The U. S. cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans passed Sandy Hook at 7.45 last night and later on anchored off Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The Spanish armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa have arrived at the Cape Verde islands. The Spanish torpedo flotilla is still there.

The Southern League season opened at Atlanta, the home team defeating the Augustas in a well played game. The score was Atlanta 15, Augusta 6.

The Naval Store and Lumberman's Bank, Cordele, Ga., has closed its doors, owing to inability to pay clearing house checks. Assets are sufficient to liquidate dollar for dollar.

Postmaster General Gary has issued an order that employes of his department who enlist, in case of war, shall be granted leave of absence without pay, their positions to be held open for them.

The twenty-fifth U. S. infantry arrived at Chattanooga yesterday, with the exception of two companies, which left for Key West in the early part of the evening, it is quartered in the cars until to-day, when they will go into camp at Chattanooga.

A Havana dispatch says in spite of the Spanish decree suspending hostilities in Cuba, it is officially set forth that "several skirmishes of no importance" have taken place in the provinces of Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba.

According to advices from Kiel, the United States is negotiating for the purchase of the torpedo-catchers Timburi and Tupy, now being built at the Germania yards for Brazil. The Timburi and Tupy are among the fastest vessels in the world.

ENGLISH STUFFINGS.

Recipes Which the Sender Says Are Excellent and Not Found In Books.

Here is a recipe for turkey and chicken stuffing which the sender says is very different in its results from those given in the cookbooks:

Crumble or grate the inside of a stale loaf or more of baker's bread, either a round loaf or milk bread. Add pepper and salt, the grated rind of a lemon and to a loaf half the juice; to 2 loaves, all of it; a little grated nutmeg, a handful each of finely cut parsley leaves and fine white celery leaves, thyme, sweet marjoram and summer savory, using the leaves in preference to the ground, and twice the quantity of thyme as of the marjoram or savory. Mix all together, dry and fill the crops, putting all the remainder into the bodies of the fowl. As the filling is being done add small pieces of good butter, which, together with the proper basting, will give the dressing sufficient moisture.

This dressing is also excellent for roast leg of pork when you do not want to simulate duck or goose with it.

"The recipe for the good old English stuffing for ducks or geese," the sender adds, "I never see in our cookbooks and do not find it used upon my neighbors' tables. People spoil these birds with soft bread and muss."

This is the old recipe for stuffing for geese, ducks or a leg of pork:

Take equal parts of parboiled potatoes cut into inch square cubes and onions cut up. Strain dry, add pepper and salt and sage leaves crushed up. Prepare enough of the mixture to fill the pork or birds with it and to lay some of it under them in the roasting pan. Keep this extra filling under the birds. Dish it separately and serve it at the tablo with the rest.—New York Sun.

Pure Water and New Boilers.

The corrosive power of pure water on new or unscaled boilers was well illustrated in the city of Glasgow when a new water supply was introduced from Loch Katrine, one of the purest waters in the world which are available for city consumption. The former supply had been poor and calcareous, and old boilers were much coated with lime scale. To the dismay of the users those who had put in new boilers or new tubes found them rapidly corroding, while the old scaled and coated boilers remained as before. Those, too, who had removed every possible trace of old incrustation from their old boilers by mechanical or chemical means, intending thus to get, as they expected, the full benefit of pure water, were also badly troubled by corrosion, and even the old boilers as the scale was gradually removed by the unvaryingly soft and pure water from the lake were more or less corroded when no means were taken to prevent it.

The Awful Small Boy.

Mrs. Cakebread was entertaining some ladies at a select little 5 o'clock tea, and Bobby, who had been exceptionally well behaved, was in high feather.

"Ma," he said, as cake was being handed round, "may I have some tongue, please?"

"There isn't any tongue, Bobby."

"That's funny," commented Bobby. "I heard pa say there would be lots of it."—London Tit-Bits.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

LATE ADVICES FROM MADRID.

Spaniards Protest Against Being Held Responsible for Loss of the Maine.

"AN ODIOUS IMPUTATION."

War Regarded as Inevitable—Another Note to the Powers—The Cortes to be Convened—Revolutionary Demonstrations—Weyler Again in Favor.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, April 14, 9 A. M.—The newspapers here regard war as inevitable. The last dispatches from Washington have created profound excitement throughout Spain. The Spaniards protest against the "odious imputation" setting forth that Spanish officers were responsible for the loss of the Maine. It is asserted here that proof can be furnished to show that no torpedoes have been laid in Havana harbor. The *Official Gazette* to-morrow will publish a decree organizing a national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet.

1.40 P. M.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here has had a long interview with Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader. As a man who has held power, and who may before long be in office again, Senor Silvela's views are important at this juncture. He maintained that Spain has made every concession in favor of peace, consistent with her national honor.

Weyler in Madrid.

Noon.—General Weyler, the former captain-general of Cuba, arrived in Madrid to-day, apparently being called here by the Government. He was met at the railroad station by General Prat, in full uniform, and many friends, military men and civilians. The Governor of Madrid prohibited the demonstrations which it was proposed to make, and adopted precautionary measures. From the railroad station the former captain-general was driven rapidly to his home. When questioned on the subject, General Weyler refused to say he was called to Madrid by the Government, but he added, speaking to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "I have offered my services to the Queen. I consider war with America inevitable, or Cuba is lost to Spain. I believe war is preferable to a continuation of the prolonged tension between Washington and Madrid."

2 P. M.—A cabinet council, at which the Queen-Regent presided, was held this afternoon. The Queen-Regent signed the National subscription decree to increase the navy.

Cortes to Assemble.

It was decided to hasten the re-opening of the Spanish parliament. The date for the assembling of the Cortes was April 25th, but parliament will now be summoned to meet Wednesday next, April 20th.

Senor Sagasta made a statement on the subject of the recent developments of the Cuban situation, as affected by events in Washington. He declared the situation was very serious and while pointing out that "the debates in Congress have no legal value, he said he deemed it advisable to expedite the re-opening of the Cortes. "in order to allow the national opinion and its representatives to declare the will of the people and to enable the government to act in accord with the nation."

A cabinet minister who was interviewed, on emerging from the council, said: "The true climax is approaching. But Spain is calm. She has done everything to avert war, and is now confident in her right and in the justice of her cause. She is ready to defend her soil and her honor. When the American government communicates its decision, Spain will stand ready to meet all eventualties."

3.40 P. M.—The Spanish government is contemplating sending a note to the great powers.

Revolutionary Demonstration.

LONDON, April 14.—According to a special dispatch this afternoon from Madrid, there was a big revolutionary demonstration at Valencia, capital of the Spanish province of that name, yesterday evening. Large crowds assembled, a red flag was displayed and waved, and the "Marseillaise" was sung. The police, it is added, dispersed the people who took part in the demonstration and captured the red flag.

"I know," said Senor Silvela, in concluding the interview, "that the army is so well disciplined that it will act loyally with the government in all cases; and I know that all parties, except the extreme revolutionaries, feel the necessity of supporting the present ministry in the face of the enemy. I know too, that most of the political parties in Spain are aware that a dynastic change would mean the fall of monarchical institutions in this country."

MADRID, April 14, 3.40 P. M.—After the cabinet council the ministers reassembled at the ministry for foreign affairs and there discussed the question of sending a note to the great Powers, communicating the concessions arrived at during the day's cabinet meeting and explaining the situation from the Spanish standpoint.

Senor Sagasta, on leaving the palace, said that Senor Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, would report to the European Powers the attitude assumed by the United States.

Conflict Inevitable.

MADRID, April 14, 6.30 P. M.—Today's action of the Council confirms the belief here that a conflict is inevitable and has produced much excitement.

The Council decided (in addition to what has already been cabled) to instruct Spain's representatives abroad to "protest against the calumnious charge against her," as embodied in the reports of the Foreign Relations committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Council also authorizes Senor Gullon, the moment he hears that the resolutions proposed in Congress against Spanish sovereignty are sanctioned by President McKinley, to order the withdrawal of Senor Polo de Barnabe.

MADRID, via Bayonne, France, April 14.—The anti-government press is rabid and the whole town is very warlike. The Queen Regent heads the national navy fund with a donation of a million pesetas and the Infanta Isabel contributes 50,000 pesetas.

Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, had a conference to-day with Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British ambassador, M. Palenotre, the French ambassador, and Monsignor Nava, the papal nuncio.

Some of the foreign diplomats continue to believe that a peaceful solution will be reached.

MADRID, April 14, 4.50 P. M.—*El Heraldo* will say: "War is now inevitable. All the concessions of Senor Sagasta have gained nothing from America or from the Powers who interfered. It is a critical moment. Spain will enter the conflict without allies, but she may find a terrible assistance in the yellow fever."

Senor Sagasta, the minister of state, has been ordered to draft immediately a document to the European powers, showing the present situation and the Spanish firm attitude before the threatening decision of the United States. The note will protest against the resolutions of Congress and add a recital of the "sacrifices Spain has made with pleasure, on the advice of the powers, but which are inefficacious, owing to the offensive attitude of the Federal Congress."

Much of to-night's excitement is due to conflicting and incomplete reports as to what has actually occurred at Washington, several papers saying that the foreign relations committees of both houses report fixing the responsibility for the Maine disaster upon the Spanish authorities.

General Woodford had received no advices on the subject.

MADRID, April 14, 7 P. M.—After the cabinet meeting one of the ministers told the correspondent of the Associated Press that the government "continues to maintain the same firm attitude of defence, not defiance." Monsignor Nava, the Papal nuncio, called at the palace after the cabinet meeting and gave "good hopes of peace being preserved."

A Greedy Little Fish.

The little fish known as miller's thumb—the fresh water sculpin—is one of the natural checks on the overproduction of trout and salmon. It eats the eggs and the young fish. It is found in all trout waters as fast as examined. It is very destructive. At an experiment once made in the aquarium of the United States fish commission, in Washington, a miller's thumb about four and one half inches long ate at a single meal, and all within a minute or two, 21 little trout, each from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in length.—New York Sun.

A Novel Plan.

When Lawson Tait, the English surgeon, and his wife were driving through the city of Montreal one hot summer morning, Mrs. Tait, observing large blocks of ice standing opposite each door, remarked, "See what a novel plan they have of keeping the air nice and cool by exposing small icebergs opposite each door."

A Ratless Town.

The city of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, was founded 300 years ago by Juan de Onate, and there has never been a rat, a mouse or a cat within its corporate limits. The air is too high and dry for rodents and felines.

Champagne owes its quality to the soil, a mixture of chalk, silica, light clay and oxide of iron, and to the great care and delicate manipulation in manufacture.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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Lost, yesterday afternoon, a black feather boa. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at A. Shrier's, 114 Market street. ap 15 1t

The Annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals will be held in the office of the Merchants' Association, in the Seaboard Air Line building this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected. This association is doing a noble work. All the members are requested to attend. ap 15 1t

Berry Crates—Baskets for beans and peas, barrels for lettuce and potatoes, hay, grain, flour, Pratts food, magic food, horse and cattle powders, chicken powders and all kinds of mixed food. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. ap 14 tf

Country Produce—Shipments solicited by H. J. Bierman, Wholesale and Retail Commission Merchant, 215 Market street. Prompt and good returns guaranteed. ap 12 tf

Position Wanted by a competent man as Bookkeeper, three years experience. Good references. Address J. P., care STAR. ap 8 1w*

For Sale—A first-class retail Liquor Business. The reason for selling bad health. Address L. West, care STAR. ap 8 tf

M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Just Received—Choice Bananas, 15 and 20c per dozen; Florida and Seedless Oranges, 20 and 25c; California Navels, 30 and 40c; Jamaica, 40 and 50c. Confectioneries equally low. N. Paul, 204 Princess street. mar 22 tf

Hot Lunch Free every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and Saturday night. Roast Beef, Sour Kraut, Frankfurter and other delicacies at the Globe Saloon, 22 Market street. mar 5 1m

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade. feb 24 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

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Spain can claim to be, but we don't deal in that kind of merchandise. Prime, fat beef, juicy mutton, Spring lamb, veal and fresh poultry we keep in stock at all times, and you will find it fresh, tender and luscious at this market, and sent to your order in good shape and prompt service.

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ROBERT R. BELLAMY,
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Raisins 5c Pound.
Just Received Another Lot of Those Elegant Raisins
5c Pound.
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ap 14 tf

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Don't wait for "Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday." Do not let "them" get the advantage of you. If you aint got 'em you MIGHT get 'em.
Spring Cleaning is Pleasant when you use
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Most good Housekeepers use it. ap 3 tt

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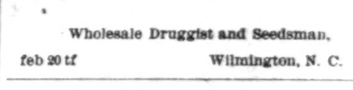

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23rd, 1898.
The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that Company, due and payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to all holders of record of this date.
The transfer books will stand closed from March 23rd, to March 31st, 1898, inclusive.
JAMES F. POST, JR.,
m 24 8t Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.
THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

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